Part One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

VOL. XXI. NO. 32. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1905. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BUCKEYE REVENUES

Net Balance in Treasury Is Largely Increased.

EXCISE TAX GREAT SOURCE OF INCOME

The Last Fiscal Year Biggest in State's History.

The Taxes Collected from Insurance Companies Amount to Nearly One Million Dollars—The Liquor Traffic Tax Adds Immense Sum to the Public Revenues—State Depository Law Proves Good Measure.

Columbus, Dec. 28.—[Special]—The total receipts of the Ohio state treasury during the fiscal year which closed on November 15, as shown by the annual report of State Treasurer W. S. McKinnon, submitted to the governor, today, were $9,298,176.66, and the total expenditures $8,866,497.55, leaving a net balance of $2,987,877.56, a gain of $431,697.11 over last year. It was the heaviest financial year in the state's history.

The balance in the general revenue fund at the close of the year was $2,289,826.27; the year before it was $2,002,229.99. The greatest source of income was the excise tax, requiring quasi-public service corporations to pay one per cent. of their gross earnings, which yielded $1,816,509.41.

A portion of this tax was not paid until after the close of the year, and had it all been collected it would have amounted to nearly $2,000,000. The liquor traffic tax brought in $1,296,582.62 of which sum $28,000 was for liquor sold on railroad buffet cars.

The fees collected by the secretary of state aggregated $1,083,402.51, which department became a "million dollar" officer after the enactment of the Cole law four years ago, placing a tax on the capital stock of domestic corporations and charging foreign corporations a fee for qualifying to do business in Ohio.

Taxes collected from insurance companies by the state commissioner of insurance amounted to $965,859.88, and by these companies for the support of the state fire marshal's office, $58,117.66, the last named figures going to show that the institution it keeps up is an expensive one.

The penitentiary earnings turned into the treasury were $259,406.77, which, however, were not large enough to cover the running expenses of the institution.

The inheritance tax brought in $372,020.48, which source of income will probably be cut off by the coming legislature.

The state board of public works turned in $125,573.10, collected as tolls, water rentals and for leases of state property.

The greatest source of income was the excise tax, requiring quasi-public service corporations to pay one per cent. of their gross earnings, which yielded $1,816,509.41. A portion of this tax was not paid until after the close of the fiscal year, and had it all been collected it would have amounted to about $2,000,000. The auditor of state collects this tax.

The liquor tax brought in $1,296,582.62, of which $28,000 was for liquor sold on railroad buffet cars.

The fees collected by the secretary of state amounted to $1,083,402.51. The large revenues of the office are due to the Willis law, imposing an initial fee upon domestic corporations and taxing them one-tenth of one per cent. on their paid up capital stock. Extra state corporations are also required to pay a fee to do business in this state.

The fees and taxes collected from insurance companies by the state commissioner of insurance aggregated $1,023,979.54, of which sum $58,117.66 was for the support of the state fire marshal's department.

The earnings of the Ohio penitentiary were $259,406.77, which, however, were not large enough to cover the operating expenses of the institution.

The inheritance tax which the incoming legislature will amend or repeal, brought in $372,020.48.

The state board of public works turned in $125,573.10, collected for leases and sales of canal lands, tolls and water rentals.

The state depository law, under which the funds of the state are loaned to banks at two and one-half per cent. interest annually, netted $32,669.34. The law went into effect a year ago last October and as the interest is collected quarterly, the amount paid in it is but for nine months. The last quarter will not be collected until January. It is estimated that the returns for the full year will amount to $40,000,—enough to demonstrate that the law is a good thing.

ELEPHANT ATTACKS TRAINER IN STALL

The Man Is Probably Fatally Hurt by the "Giant."

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 28.—Theodore Mink, an elephant trainer, was probably fatally injured during a fight with the elephant, "Giant," at the Carthage fairground, yesterday. Mink, who is employed by the Hagenbach Amusement company in its winter quarters at Carthage, went into the animal's stall to feed him. In some way he incurred the wrath of the elephant, which is one of the largest in captivity.

The elephant pinned Mink in a corner and beat him with his trunk and tusks. Fellow employes rescued him, but not before he had received a terrible beating and was unconscious. It is feared he cannot recover. Mink is well known to circus followers, as he has been employed as an elephant trainer for nearly twenty years, and has been with all the big shows in the country.

A GERMAN PAPER'S VIEW OF DIPLOMATS

Says Americans in Diplomatic Service Are "Enfants Terribles."

Berlin, Dec. 28.—The Berliner Tageblatt, in an article printed yesterday, ridicules the American diplomatic service. American ambassadors, ministers and attaches, the paper says, are the "enfants terribles" of their profession. European diplomats despise their lack of good form and miscellaneous eccentricities. The indiscriminate selection of lawyers, merchants and bankers as America's foreign ambassadors, discredits American diplomacy and places it on a lower level than the diplomatic services of countries where members of the corps are trained to their profession from their youth.

STRUCK BY LIVE WIRE AND BURNED

Employe of Power Plant at Zanesville Severely Injured.

Zanesville, O., Dec. 28.—Earl Skiles, a young man employed in the power plant of the Zanesville Street Railway company, was the victim of a frightful accident, yesterday afternoon. He came in contact with a live wire which was heavily charged. The wire struck him squarely in the face. The flesh on his face was burned to a crisp, and it is believed that both eyes were burned out.

Has a Hard Head.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 28.—Maurice Banks, a negro, drunk and asleep underwent an unusual experience yesterday. Two wheels of a heavily loaded wagon passed over his head and he arose and cursed the driver for his carelessness. For this Banks was locked in jail.

MISSION OF THE CASSINI

She Will Probably Take Czar's Family Away.

EMPEROR WILL NOT TRUST HIS OWN MEN

The Cassini Is the Finest Equipped Vessel in the French Navy—Quarters Are Extensive and Luxurious. The Vessel's Stop at Copenhagen Is Explained.

Paris, Dec. 28.—A telegram from Brest gives what purports to be the real mission of the cruiser Cassini in Russian waters. It is that the Russian government requested France to send a cruiser to take the imperial family to Denmark, as the Czar had lost all confidence in those who manned his own warships. The telegram states that the information was obtained from a French naval officer who had means of gaining inside information. It is a significant fact in this connection to note that the cruiser, Cassini, has the most extensive and luxurious quarters for guests of any warship in the French navy. The stop of the Cassini at Copenhagen is plausibly explained that it was necessary in furtherance of the plan to effect the escape of the Czar and his family from Russia.

PROFFERS RETAINER

McCurdy Friendly to Insurance Department.

IS TURNED DOWN BY NEW YORK ATTORNEY

New York Mutual President in Very Bad Light.

Lon Payn, Former State Superintendent of Insurance of New York State, Resumes His Testimony This Morning—Refuses To Change His Report at Suggestion of Life Insurance President.

New York, Dec. 28.—Lou Payn, former state superintendent of insurance, resumed his testimony this morning before the legislative insurance committee. Payn yesterday admitted he did not know anything of insurance business when he accepted the position and during his tenure of office had depended entirely on the heads of the various bureaus in the department.

Payn, speaking of the charges made that President Burnham of the Mutual Reserve had told Vice President Welles that Payn had offered to let the Mutual Reserve write its own report on the condition of the company in 1899 for $200,000, and that Burnham actually had paid to Payn $20,000 for an advance copy of the report, said that he had paid no attention to what Wells or Burnham said.

Payn said that he had opposed assessment companies and had prepared a bill to permit the assessment companies to re-incorporate and conduct an old-line business. He said no influence had been brought to bear on him to have the bill passed. Inquisitor Hughes asked him if he employed counsel at various times. Payn said he had.

"Did you ever call upon the attorney general?"

"I don't like to speak disrespectfully of any officer," said Payn, "but I never went to the attorney general's office except in cases where the law compelled me to do so. I found that in the attorney general's office there would be a decision one way and next year another way and some other attorney general would make another decision. I went to counsel outside where I knew personally the lawyers to be honest and capable."

Payn said President McCurdy of the Mutual Life had called him up on the telephone the day before he filed his report admitting Prussian insurance companies to do business in this state, but he told McCurdy he would send his attorney, J. Ryder Cady, to see him, but that his report was ready and would be filed without change. McCurdy did not want the report filed, as he did not want the Prussian companies admitted.

"It has been reported that you were paid $40,000 in connection with the Mutual Reserve?"

"It is unqualifiedly false in every particular. That report grew out of a fight between Burnham and Wells."

"Were you paid any money to any amount?"

"Absolutely no in that matter or in any other matter. Any man who came to me with any suggestion like that would be fortunate to get out of my office with a head on his shoulders."

"Have you accepted any retainers from any insurance companies?"

"No, sir."

"Have you accepted any moneys from insurance companies?"

"No, sir."

J. Ryder Cady, a lawyer of Hudson, New York, said he had gone to New York at the instance of Payn to see McCurdy, who desired to make a protest against the filing of Payn's report admitting certain Prussian companies. He said he had a long conference with McCurdy and he told him Payn would make no change in the report.

"Did McCurdy make any proposition to you?"

"He asked me what my relations were with the insurance department. I told him I simply appeared as counsel now and then. McCurdy asked me if there was any reason why I could not accept a retainer in behalf of the Mutual Llife in this matter. 'There is every reason why I should not,' I replied."

"What was said after that?"

"The matter was closed."

"Was there any amount of money mentioned?"

"No."

HOW CARNEGIE IS AWAKENED

Strains of Music Arouse Him Every Morning at 8 O'Clock.

New York, Dec. 28.—Andrew Carnegie is awakened every morning by music. Just as the clock strikes eight each day, the first notes of "Lead, Kindly Light" or "Silent Night," his two favorite hymns, roll out of the pipes of an immense organ at his home in Fifth avenue, rousing the steel king for the day and starting the machinery of the household to work.

Whether Carnegie wakens when the first bars are played, or whether he is gradually roused from slumber depends, he says, on how tired he is.

When living in his castle as Skibo, Scotland, he is awakened fifteen minutes earlier each day by music, but not by organ, for three musicians with bagpipes stand under his window and skirl ballads that he likes to hear. At 8 o'clock they depart with a native air, which the organist takes up and works into the hymns of which Carnegie is so passionately fond.

The instrument in his Fifth avenue house is played by Walter C. Gale, organist of the Broadway Tabernacle, every morning, Sunday included, and for the last four years he has awakened Carnegie daily by playing hymns.

CARTOONIST DIES OF ACUTE PARESIS

Is Well Known as an Artist for Many Periodicals.

New York, Dec. 28.—Louis Dalrymple, forty-two, artist, whose cartoons and caricatures have been famous for the past fifteen years, and whose work occupied a prominent place in many periodicals, is dead at his Long Island home, Amityville, from acute paresis. It was noticed last spring that the artist's mind was affected, but after a short rest at his home he resumed work. Shortly after his condition became alarming and he was sent to the sanitarium. He was unconscious for the last three weeks. He is survived by his second wife. He will be buried in Baltimore.

EXPORT OF SILVER COIN FORBIDDEN

Philippine Commission Imposes Very Heavy Penalty for Offense.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The Philippine commission has enacted a law making it a crime to export silver from the islands. This step has been taken on account of serious menace to the parity of the Philippine currency threatened by recent exportations of Philippine coins and silver bullion. The law provides for the forfeiture of such attempted exportations and for a fine of not more than $5,000 gold or imprisonment for a year, or both. Passengers on ships leaving the islands will be allowed to take with them no more than twenty-five pesos in silver, $12.50 in gold.

Rosenthal, the Pianist.

Berlin, Dec. 28.—Moritz Rosenthal, famous Austrian pianist, will make a tour of the United States during 1906, and give a series of sixty concerts in the big cities.

A BRITISH SHIP IN A HURRICANE

She Is Driven to Destruction Christmas Night.

SEVERAL BODIES WASHED ASHORE

She Is Destroyed on Amphitrite Point Enroute for Puget Sound To Take on a Cargo of Lumber for South America—She Is Built in 1901.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 28.—The British ship, Pass of Melfort, Captain Cougal, was dashed to destruction in a hurricane Christmas night with her crew of twenty-five. Several bodies have been washed ashore. The vessel was caught on the lee shore in a terrific southwest gale which was raging off the Straits of San Juan De Fuca on the western coast of Vancouver Island. She was destroyed on Amphitrite Point, one of the best monuments of wrecks which is known as the "graveyard of the north Pacific." The ship was enroute from Panama for Puget sound with ballast to take on a cargo of lumber for South America. Her master was making his first trip in these waters and as the vessel was light, she became unmanageable in the storm. The Pass of Melfort was built in Glasgow in 1901.

HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE, FIRST UNITED STATES MINISTER TO NORWAY.

Herbert H. D. Peirce has been third assistant secretary of state for some years and was in charge of the arrangements for the peace conference at Portsmouth. He is a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Harvard and the Royal School of Mines, England, and pronounces his name as though it were spelled "Purse."

FILIPINOS' PLATFORM

Representation in Congress Is One of the Demands.

ASSEMBLY ELECTED BY POPULAR VOTE

A Senate Chosen by Mayors and Governor General.

The Governor General To Be Appointed by the President, Who Shall Appoint the Governors of the Departments—The Veto Power To Be Exercised by the President or Delegated to Governor.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The federal party in the Philippines has issued a manifesto, or, in political language, a platform, copies of which been received here. Among the various propositions advocated are the following:

The Filipino people shall have five representatives to the United States congress.

A house of representatives elected by popular vote.

A senate composed of members, one-half of which shall be elected in each senatorial district by the mayors of the municipalities, and the other half appointed by the governor general.

A governor general to be appointed by the president of the United States; governors of departments to be appointed by the governor general.

The veto power shall be exercised by the president of the United States, and by him may be delegated to the governor general.

The territory of the Philippine islands may be considered as one of the states of the union, but it never can be ceded wholly or partially to any foreign power.

STORMS IS ASKED TO RESIGN HIS OFFICE

Governor Hanly of Indiana Shakes Up the Grafters.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 28.—Governor Hanly has asked Daniel E. Storms, his warm personal friend, to resign from the office of secretary of state, because of financial difficulties in which he has become involved. If the request is complied with, Storms will be the third state officer to go at the request of the governor. The secretary's friends are counselling him to remain in office, pointing out that only the legislature has the power to remove him.

Buying Her Trousseau.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Miss Alice Roosevelt will go to New York the latter part of January, presumably to make final additions to her trousseau, which is already well under way.

CASTRO IS INCENSED

Has a Grievance Against the Republic of Colombia.

TROUBLE GROWS OUT OF OFFICERS' ARREST

The Colombians Detain a Venezuelan General.

Castro Threatens To Sever Diplomatic Relations with the Colombian Republic—He Has Recalled the Consul at Cucuta and Gives Notice of the Withdrawal of Other Consuls in the Near Future.

Washington, Dec. 28.—According to cable advices received at the state department from Bogota, serious trouble has again broken out between Colombia and Venezuela. It appears that one of President Castro's generals, named Montilla, stationed near the border, finding himself disliked by President Castro, fled across the border into Colombia to a place called Cucuta. The Venezuelan consul there demanded his arrest and that he be delivered to the Venezuelan authorities. This demand was transmitted to Bogota and the Colombian government instructed the local authorities at Cucuta to arrest the man and send him to the capital pending extradition proceedings. But in the meantime, and before this order reached Cucuta, Montilla made his escape and has not yet been found. President Castro was greatly angered at this and promptly recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. He also served notice of his intention to withdraw the Venezuelan consul at the Colombian capital, Bogota.

IMPORTANT PORTS ON THE PACIFIC

High Japanese Authority Names Them—Panama Is First.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Consul Sharp of Kobe, Japan, in a report to the department of commerce and labor, quoted high Japanese officials as making an estimate of the future importance of ports on the Pacific. In America, Panama is placed first, followed by San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver and Portland, in order. In Asia, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Osaka, Manila and Dalny are to be the big ports and to rank in importance in the order mentioned, so the Japanese reckon. Lack of factories, a large field for internal trade and the torrid climate will prevent Manila from becoming a first-class trading port, they say.

Hyde Sails Away.

New York, Dec. 28.—James H. Hyde sailed this morning on the LaLorraine for Havre. He will go to Paris to occupy his residence on Avenue Henri Martin for an indefinite period.

POLAND ON EVE OF WAR

Desperate Situation in Russia Encourages Revolt.

ALARMING EXTENSION OF RUSSIAN STRIKE

An Uprising Is Planned on a Large Scale.

Success of the Insurgents in the Baltic and Interior Provinces Creates Consternation at the Capital—Reinforcements Despatched to Moscow, Which Is Cut Off—Ambassador Makes Representations.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 28.—The latest intelligence from the provinces shows an alarming extension of the strike. Krothnava, a barracks town of Lithuania, having about 80,000 inhabitants, seems absolutely in the hands of the Socialists, who have summoned the people to armed rising, and the situation is so serious at Kremenichug, South Russia, that the governor has declared martial law "for the purpose of restoring peace and insuring the elections to the national assembly." At Saratoff, in eastern European Russia, wholesale arrests have been made, but the strike is extending. At Kieff serious collisions have taken place between the troops and strikers, during which about 40 persons were killed or wounded. The employes of the Southwestern railroad did not report for duty and were dismissed. The Rizan-Ural railroad is tied up.

Armed rebellion on a large scale has been planned in Poland. The Socialist revolutionaries, encouraged by the success of the insurgents in the Baltic provinces and of the situation at Moscow and in Russia generally, have decided that the moment has come to try to cast off the yoke of the autocracy. The tactics to be followed are the same as those adopted at Moscow, the rising to be preceded by a general strike, which already has practically come into operation, bringing about half the railroads in Poland to a standstill.

A newspaper correspondent stationed at Moscow succeeded in getting the St. Petersburg bureau by telephone, but had only uttered the words, "I am going to tell you a horrible story," when he was cut off. Since then nothing has been heard from the correspondent. The Seminovsky regiment of guards was dispatched to Moscow by train. This is considered rather ominous.

American Ambassador Meyer made representations to the Russian government regarding the danger to the property and employes of the New York Air Brake company at Lubertzi, an industrial town near Moscow, and he was promised that the protection desired would be given immediately in case of emergency. This perhaps accounts for the prompt action of General Doubassoff, governor general of Moscow, in dispatching a squadron of dragoons to Lubertzi.

An incident of the struggle at Kharkoff is told as follows: "A boy was seen approaching Konny square, where a detachment of Cossacks was stationed. The Cossacks, however brutal, draw the line at children, and the boy was allowed to approach unmolested. On arriving at the spot he paused, swung his right hand vigorously, and then turned and ran. A violent explosion prevented the Cossacks noting his further movements. The boy had thrown a bomb which plowed up the ground. Fragments of horses were all around and some of the Cossacks were convulsed in the agonies of death, while streams of blood were flowing along the torn-up roadway."

W. E. Smith, an American resident of St. Petersburg, who arrived here from Berlin, reports that 8,000 armed insurgents from the Baltic provinces have crossed the railroad between Redjitza and Pskoff, and that the whole country is lighted up by fires and burning residences. He says that the insurgents, who are well armed and who have a battery of machine guns, announce that they are "organizing" the region to the "Lithuanian republic." Rich landed proprietors and their families boarded the train at Pskoff with nothing but hand satchels. They told Mr. Smith that they were glad to escape alive.

Joy Morton Injured.

Nebraska City, Neb., Dec. 28.—Joy Morton, eldest of the three sons of the late J. Sterling Morton, and head of the great salt corporation, was seriously injured, Wednesday, by being thrown from his horse and is in a critical condition at Arbor Lodge, the homestead of the Morton family near Nebraska City.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

REPUBLICAN AGREEMENT

Approaching Caucus of Representatives Likely To Be Unanimous.

THOMPSON FOR SPEAKER

Doty of Cuyahoga Will Be Nominated For Clerk and Bassett of Lucas For Speaker Pro Tem.—Drastic Changes Urged In Methods of Conducting Elections.

Columbus, O, Dec 29.—Representative George A. Bassett of Toledo has withdrawn from the race for the Republican caucus nomination for speaker of the house, leaving a clear field for Colonel Thompson of Lawrence. Bassett will be the candidate of the caucus for speaker pro tem. Bassett, when told that the story of this arrangement had leaked out, reluctantly admitted that it was true. The slate as arranged is as follows: For speaker of the house, Carmi A. Thompson of Lawrence; for speaker pro tem George A Bassett of Lucas; for clerk, E W. Doty of Cuyahoga; for sergeant-at-arms, Richard Gilson of Stephenville.

Postmaster Redkey of Highland seeks re-election as postmaster of the house, John Greathouse of the same county also aspires to the position. Assistant Postmaster Yarnell of Springfield hopes to have his position again if it is not abolished Representative Demuth entered J. H Loughlin for enrolling clerk Representative Dow Aiken entered Ralph S Dodds of Bellefontaine for message clerk Earl S. G. Scott of Youngstown is a new candidate for one of the minor clerkships, William Riggs of Dayton wants to be engrossing clerk

EDWARD W DOTY.

Senator Sylvester Lamb, the Toledo independent, arrived escorted by Representative Bassett; put up at the Southern hotel, and appeared to be amused at the notice which he inevitably receives as the holder of the balance of power in the upper house.

Changes in methods of conducting elections in the future are being provided for in a bill which will be fathered by the honest elections committee of Cincinnati, and will call for the abolishment of every board of elections in Ohio The bill provides that the governor shall instead appoint a state board of elections, which shall supervise the elections in the state and shall operate through county boards, which shall be held responsible for the application of the new election laws. There will be a bipartisan feature in all these boards and the state board shall have full authority to canvass returns and certify to the governor, who shall thereupon issue certificates of election The bill will also provide all the details under which the elections shall be held, the features of the Australian ballot, of course, being retained

A bill to compel the railroads to pay more taxes has been prepared by Mayor Johnson and his cabinet, and will be introduced in the legislature early in the session Senator Frederic C. Howe will probably father the measure.

It is quite possible that in the Pattison inaugural parade, Jan. 8, the old soldiers of both the Federal and Confederate armies will march hand in hand together Colonel W. H Knauss, who has charge of the military division of the parade, conceived the idea of the new feature, and in case it is carried out it will be the first time in the history of the state that the soldiers of the two armies have marched together on any public occasion.

Point Scored by Government.

Milwaukee, Dec 29 — The United States government won the first victory in the private car rebate case against the Pabst Brewing company, the Milwaukee Refrigerator Transit company and six railroad companies Judge A. L. Sanborn of Madison handed down a decision overruling the demurrers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company and the Pabst Brewing company, and also denied the motion of the latter to strike out certain "slanderous allegations" in the complaint. There is no appeal from this decision and the case must now go to a trial on its merits.

Negro Lynched.

Athens, Ala., Dec. 29 — Alex MacDonald, a Birmingham negro who attempted the life of Policeman Henry Nichols at Elkmont, this county, injuring him slightly, was pursued by a hundred men and brought back to the town with a rope around his neck and his body riddled with bullets, more than a hundred shots having been fired into him. The body disappeared mysteriously after the affair.

DENIAL MADE

By Former Superintendent Payn of a Sensational Report.

New York Dec 29—District Attorney Jerome received a copy of all the evidence thus far submitted to the insurance investigating committee. There are numerous volumes Acting District Attorney Nott said that a special grand jury probably will be impaneled in February to consider the testimony.

Louis F Payn and J. Ryder Cady, who was employed at times as counsel by Mr Payn while the latter was state superintendent of insurance, were witnesses before the inquisition. Payn emphatically denied the report that he had received $40,000 from the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company, and had allowed that company to write its own report of an investigation which Mr Payn had caused to be made in 1899. Mr Payn characterized the report as absolutely false in every particular, and said it grew out of a fight between James D Wells, former vice president of the Mutual Reserve, and President Burnham of the same company.

Judge Cady was brought into the investigation by reason of his having appeared before Mr Payn in the interests of Prussian insurance companies seeking admission to the state. This application was denied by Mr. Payn, but two years later was granted. President McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance company asked that this permission be held up until he could see Mr Payn This request was refused, but Mr. Payn had Judge Cady call upon Mr. McCurdy. Mr. Hughes asked if Mr McCurdy said the Mutual Life would pay any money for a contrary decision. Judge Cady said he did not, but that Mr McCurdy offered him a retainer in behalf of the Mutual Life, which he refused.

FOOTBALL REFORM.

Concerted Movement on the Part of Sixty Institutions.

New York, Dec 29. — A concerted movement toward reforming the game of football in the colleges and universities of America was begun here when the representatives of 68 institutions agreed to act together in securing the adoption of rules and an enforcement of them, that are expected to materially lessen the danger to players, do away with mass formations and secure permanent officials for intercollegiate contests. The conference perfected a permanent organization, and appointed a rules committee of seven, which will communicate with the representatives of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Annapolis and Chicago university, constituting the existing committee on rules, asking for an amalgamation with that body

In Favor of Morales.

Cape Haitien, Haiti, Dec 29.—The greater part of northern Santo Domingo is said to be in favor of General Morales, the fugitive president of that republic It is understood here that Morales left the capital in order to join his partisans in the north, and General Rodriguez, the governor of Monte Christi, with his followers, has gone to meet Morales. Rodriguez's forces are said to be numerous It is claimed here that the report that Morales intends to establish a new capital at Monte Christi is correct, and that he will use that place as a base from which he will endeavor to suppress the uprising of the Caceres party at the old capital of Santo Domingo A censorship of all messages has been established at Monte Christi Important news from Santo Domingo is expected momentarily.

Collision at Sea.

New York, Dec 29 —The four-masted schooner Martha E Wallace arrived at Staten Island with her nose broken off She brought Captain Thompson and the six hands of the crew of the three masted schooner Fannie Reiche, which was sunk in collision with the Martha E Wallace off Winter Quarters shoal lightship, about nine miles off the Virginia coast The four-master hit the Reiche a quartering blow on the starboard side, tearing a great hole in her The Reiche was soon deep in the water, and the seven men of the crew climbed aboard the Wallace. The Reiche is supposed to have sunk in the darkness

Signs Engineers' Report.

Washington, Dec. 29 —General Davis, president of the board of consulting engineers of the Isthmian canal commission, has returned from New York, where several of the members of the board signed the completed report of the board, which will shortly be submitted to the commission Saturday General Davis will sail for Europe and will meet the foreign members of the board at Brussels to secure their signatures

Earthquake Shock.

Kingston, St Vincent, Dec 29.—A severe shock of earthquake, accompanied by a rumbling noise, was experienced here, somewhat alarming the inhabitants A slighter shock was felt a few days ago but neither vibration caused any damage The colony is rapidly improving agriculturally, the present sea island cotton crop surpassing the highest expectations

McCurdy Resigned.

New York, Dec 29 — It has been learned that Richard A McCurdy, former president of the Mutual Life Insurance company and his son-in-law, L A Thehand who also was connected with the Mutual resigned some weeks ago from the directorate of the United States Mortgage and Trust company Their resignations have been accepted.

REBELLION SUPPRESSED

Russian Officials Assert Order Will Soon Be Restored at Moscow.

STRIKE MAY BE CALLED OFF

Eight Hundred Railway Employes Killed or Wounded by Artillerymen Who Bombard a Meeting — No Improvement Shown In the Situation In the Provinces.

Moscow, Dec. 29 —All the members of the social revolutionary committees have been arrested, and a quantity of bombs, infernal machines and correspondence seized At the medical bureau 650 wounded and 105 killed have been registered, but it is known that there are fully 1,000 unidentified dead in the Loutchow quarter alone A mob of armed revolutionaries attacked the police bureaus, but were repulsed with serious losses.

St Petersburg, Dec 29 —The situation in the Russian provinces shows no improvement, but the government claims to have advices to the effect that the rebellion at Moscow has been suppressed. Warfare continues there but on a smaller scale. Hundreds of revolutionist leaders are under arrest. It is added that the workmen's council is considering the question of calling off the strike. The principal danger now seems to be that the "black hundred" will complete the work begun by the troops and end the revolt with a horrible massacre of the "reds." The lower classes are represented as enraged at the attempt of the revolutionaries to overthrow the emperor, and even with the best intentions, it may be impossible for the authorities to restrain the fury of these classes once the opportunity is offered them The attacks made on striking railroad men at wayside stations sufficiently shows the temper of the peasant class.

News from Russian Poland indicates that the general strike is extending. Wholesale arrests have been made in the cities. At Sosnovice, an attempt has been made to blow up the barracks with dynamite.

The Novoe Vremya reports that a meeting of railroad men at Rostoff-on Don was bombarded by artillery, and that 800 of those present were killed or wounded The paper also says that all the Russian officials in court and except those at Mittau and Liban have been driven out of that province.

Four thousand strikers marched out of Moscow and completely destroyed several miles of the railroad track between St. Petersburg and Moscow, 39 miles outside of Moscow, in order to prevent the arrival of troop trains bearing the Seminovsky battalion of the horse guard, and the trains backed 20 miles to Clyne, whence it is understood the troops will proceed on foot to their destination

The Bourse Gazette prints a rumor that Lieutenant General Mistchenko, while in the streets of Moscow, was wounded by a stray bullet

Execution of Police Chief.

Moscow, Dec 29 —The revolutionists entered the lodging of the chief of police at midnight and told him to bid an eternal farewell to his family, because he was condemned to die. Finding that it was no joke, the chief expostulated, but to no purpose Realizing his awful position, he said farewell to his family and was hurried into the street and shot His body was found lying in a pool of blood.

Round Up Rebels.

Reval, Esthonia, Dec 29 —The police and troops surrounded and arrested 70 persons while they were discussing the tactics to be used in an armed revolt Among those captured were City Councillors Themav and Strandman and Acting Mayor Prats The insurgents continue to drive into the city the troops operating in the country.

International Snarl.

London, Dec. 29 — The St Petersburg correspondent of the Times reports that the relations between Russia and Germany are distinctly strained, and that there is a possibility of international complications arising from the rebellion in the Baltic provinces

Coal In Indian Territory.

Washington, Dec. 29 —The annual report of the mine inspector for Indian Territory shows that during the past year the coal production there was 349,096 tons less than in the previous year, which is attributed to the falling off of the demand owing to many indirect influences The total territorial output this year was 2,970,961 tons The number of accidents this year was 111 of which 11 were fatal This is a considerable increase over last year, and the report says is "chiefly due to reckless mining and lack of precautions

Lumber Prices Advanced.

Houston, Tex, Dec 29 —Telegraphic reports received by the committee of southern lumber manufacturers are to the effect that the committee on values in session at St Louis have made a big advance in certain grades of lumber, the increase per 1,000 feet over prevailing prices being Flooring, $2, all grades; ceiling, $1.50 all grades siding $2, all grades; inch boards, $1.50, all grades; fencing, $1.50, all grades.

ATTACKS HIGGINS.

Former Governor Odell Issues Another Statement.

New York, Dec 29.—Former Governor Odell, chairman of the Republican state committee, made a statement concerning the contest for the speakership of the assembly, in which he is backing E A. Merritt against J. W. Wadsworth, Jr, who has the support of Governor Higgins. Mr. Odell said: "The gentleman up at Albany who is doing so much yelling just now has some starch injected into his backbone by Roosevelt. He never had any before When you hear him talk these days, the voice is the voice of Jacob Higgins, but the hand is the hand of Esau Roosevelt. Few persons are deceived by the talk about Roosevelt not interfering in politics in this or any other states. It is entirely clear that Roosevelt is back of Higgins in this speakership contest, and so-called inspired denials do not count This is going to be a fight to a finish"

All Hands Perished.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 29 —In all about 25 men are believed to have been drowned when the British bark Pass of Melfort foundered on the rocks off Amphitrite point The salvage steamer Salvor went to the scene of the wreck, from which broken wreckage is still coming ashore, including much of the cabin fittings. More bodies are reported to have been seen near shore. The greater portion of the wreckage, all of which is much broken, is being washed on the rocks in a small bay a quarter of a mile east of Amphitrite point. Settlers from Ucleulet, the nearest village, about seven miles from the scene of the wreck, have started a systematic search for the corpses of the wreck's victims to give them burial ashore.

DEFEATED

Will Be the Appropriation For the Striking Cigarmakers.

Havana, Dec. 29 — The appropriation of $10,000 passed by the house of representatives to aid the striking Cuban cigarmakers at Key West is not likely to pass the senate, as the finance committee adopted an almost unanimous resolution opposing it It is understood that General Rios Rivera, secretary of the treasury, will overrule the appropriation of $10,000 granted by the Havana municipal council for the same purpose, and that the government will not permit the granting of the $5 000 appropriated by the Havana provincial council.

Suggests Segregation.

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec 29 —Professor Alexander Johnson, secretary of the national charities conference, in addressing the state schoolteachers suggested that in the matter of defective children the easiest way to exterminate this class was either segregation or chloroform He explained that the law prohibited chloroform, but segregation was permissible. His idea is that lunacy breeds lunacy, and that three generations of segregation would probably eliminate the defective

Wolves With Rabies.

San Antonio, Tex, Dec 29 —Great loss of domestic animals is being sustained in northern Mexico from coyotes and wolves with rabies Cattlemen from the Rio Grande country say practically all the coyotes beyond the river are mad, and the cattlemen are scouring the country and exterminating them Several Mexican children in Coahuila have been bitten and died The spread of rabies to Texas is feared.

Rising In Macedonia.

Vienna, Dec 29 —The Turkish government has presented a note to the Austro Hungarian ambassador informing him that the Macedonian committees in Bulgaria are preparing for an uprising in Macedonia in the coming spring The porte says it thinks that it is its duty to call the attention of the powers to this dangerous movement so as to enable them to take suitable steps at Sofia.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle, Export, good to choice, $4 70@5 50, shipping steers, $3 10@4 65, butcher cattle, $4 25@4 75, heifers, $2 50@4 50 cows, $2 10@3 70, bulls, $2 50@3 75; milkers and springers, $20 00@55 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $5 50@7 00, wethers, $5 50@6 00, mixed, $5 50@5 75, ewes, $5 25@5 60 spring lambs, $5 50@8 25 Calves—Best, $9 00@9 75 Hogs—Mediums and heavies $5 10@5 45, Yorkers, $5 40, pigs $5 35@5 40, roughs, $4 50@4 75 stags, $3 00@4 00

CLEVELAND — Cattle, Steers, choice fat, $4 75@5 25, coarse and rough, $3 50@4 60; heifers $3 75@4 25 cows $2 00@3 50; bulls, $2 50@4 75, milkers and springers $15 00@45 00 Sheep and Lambs — Good to choice lambs, $7 50@7 65, culls $5 50@6 50, yearlings, $6 00@6 50, wethers, $5 00@5 50 mixed $4 50@5 00, ewes $4 50@5 25, Calves—$9 00 down Hogs—Mixed weights $5 30 pigs, $5 15@5 25, stags and roughs $3 50@4 65

CHICAGO—Cattle Beeves, $3 40@6 00, cows and heifers, $1 50@4 75 stockers and feeders, $2 40@4 15 Texans $3 30@4 25, Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4 90@5 65, lambs, $4 75@7 55, Hogs—Mixed and butchers' $4 90@5 15 rough heavy, $4 85@4 95, light, $4 85@5 07½, pigs, $4 50@5 10 Wheat—No 3 red 87@88c Corn—No. 2, 47@47½c Oats—No 2, 30½@30⅝c

PITTSBURG — Cattle, Choice, $5 40@5 60 prime, $5 10@5 30; tidy butchers', $4 40@4 75, heifers, $2 50@4 25, cows, bulls and stags, $2 00@3 80 fresh cows, $25 00@50 00 Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 50@5 90; good mixed, $5 45@5 65; lambs, $5 00@8 00, Calves—Veal, $8 00@8 25 Hogs—Prime heavy hogs, mediums, Yorkers and pigs, $5 40@5 45

CINCINNATI—Wheat, No 2 red, 91@92c. Corn—No 3 mixed, 44c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 34c. Rye—No. 2, 71c. Lard—$6 60. Bulk meats—$7 25 Bacon—$8 37½. Hogs—$4 15@5 30. Cattle—$2 00@5 00. Sheep—$3 00@4 75. Lambs—$5 00@8 00

NEW YORK—Wheat, No. 2 red, 91¼c. Corn—No. 2, 57c. Oats—Mixed, 36½@37c.

TOLEDO — Wheat, 87¾c; corn, 41c; oats, 33½c; rye, 68½; cloverseed, $8 25.

ROUNDING UP THE SUSPECTS

Toledo Police Make Arrests In Connection With Car-Barn Robbery.

WOUNDED MARSHAL MAY DIE

Site Selected For the Projected State Tuberculosis Hospital — Big Four Declares Against Passes—Fatalities In a Coal Mine—Other News of the Buckeye State.

Toledo, O, Dec. 29 —Marshal Frank Thornton of Perrysburg, who was shot in the abdomen while attempting with his deputy, William Scott, to arrest five men suspected of the car barn robbery here last Sunday morning, was brought from Perrysburg and taken to the Toledo hospital for an operation. His condition is critical Scott was shot in the foot The country between here and Perrysburg was scoured by posses of citizens, police officers and deputy sheriffs in an effort to round up the gang who did the shooting. Several suspects were taken into custody, but it is not certain they are the guilty persons Martin Kirby, who claims Baltimore as his residence, was apprehended at the city limits His face was scratched and his clothes torn and muddy The police here made two arrests that are considered important in connection with the car robbery when they took in custody T. E. Pearsall and W. E. Rosewell, until three weeks ago conductors in the employ of the streetcar company They claimed to have just returned from Cincinnati previous to their arrest.

Site For Tuberculosis Hospital.

Columbus, Dec. 29.—The projected state tuberculosis hospital will be built within a few miles of Mt Vernon. Definite decision to this effect has been made by the state tuberculosis commission This decision, however, is conditional upon the ability of the citizens' committee of Mt Vernon to carry out agreements made for switch tracks and other concessions demanded by the commission in the interests of the state Secretary Probst of the commission said: "The site of the hospital contains 350 acres of fine land, at an elevation great enough to insure the best air for patients There is a magnificent spring of water on the ground The purchase price is within the appropriation."

Purchase Interurban Line.

Springfield, O, Dec 29.—Theodore Troupe of this city and George W. Baker of Beaver purchased the Springfield-Chillicothe interurban line at receiver's sale, paying $66,000 for the property, which was appraised at $80,000 These men represent the reorganization committee, of which C. W Christie of Cleveland is the head The plan is to issue $800,000 worth of 6 per cent gold bonds, and the creditors have agreed to take them in lieu of their claims.

Hunter Killed.

Chillicothe O., Dec. 29. — Fred Isaacs, 50, married, a colored saloonist, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his shotgun while he was climbing a fence along the railroad track near this city, where he was hunting The discharge struck him under the chin, almost tearing his head off

Crushed by Falling Tree.

Marysville, O, Dec 29. — Willis Brown, 27, well known farmer, was instantly killed while cutting timber in Jerome township Brown cut down a tree, which lodged against a sapling and kicked back, striking him with full force at the butt end, breaking his neck and badly crushing his head.

Will Sell a Million.

Cleveland, O, Dec 29 —The Sugar Creek & Northern railroad company, incorporated at Columbus, is to build a steam road from Bolivar, Tuscarawas county, to Lorain, on Lake Erie. Cleveland capitalists are back of the road, which will tap the Ohio coal field and cost $1,000,000 to build.

Young Bridegroom Disappears.

Youngstown, O, Dec. 29 —George E. Freed of Beaver Falls, Pa., was in the city looking for his 16-year-old son Frederick who was married here on Christmas day to Margaret Gee The girl returned home the next day, but the boy did not.

Two Fatalities In One Mine.

Steubenville, O., Dec 29.—Parker Smith, 17, an employe at the United States coal mines, was knocked off a car he was riding out of the mine, run over and killed A foreign miner was crushed by a fall of slate in the same mine

Shot Up a Saloon.

Steubenville, O, Dec 29 — James Arthur, a miner, shot up a saloon at Dillonvale, fatally wounding George Jones, president of the miners' union, and slightly wounding Richard Beckwith and Ollie Rudolph.

Wets Win In Deshler.

Deshler, O, Dec. 29. — The largest vote ever polled in Deshler was cast here in the municipal local option election. Four hundred and six votes were cast, 238 wet and 168 dry.

Anti-Pass Agreement.

Cincinnati, O, Dec. 29.—At the office of General Passenger Agent Rhein of the Big Four railroad a conference on the new pass agreement was held by passenger officials of the Big Four to consider the policy for the coming year. This meeting followed the conference of traffic officials of western lines held in Chicago earlier in the week. Passenger officials from Indianapolis, Cleveland, Toledo, St. Louis, Dayton, Columbus, Louisville and other cities were in attendance, and it is understood official confirmation was given them of the existence of a strict anti-pass agreement.

Son Sues Father.

Hamilton, O., Dec. 29.—Thomas Slade, one of the wealthy farmers of this county, was made defendant in a suit brought by his son Homer, who has just come of age. The boy claims that his father has swindled him out of a farm worth $6,000 left to him by his mother, who died when he was born.

Fell on Revolving Saw.

Chillicothe, O, Dec 29 —Walter Gorman, 30, was cut to pieces in a sawmill near Bainbridge. The last board had been cut and Gorman was riding back on the carriage He slipped and fell on the saw. Both legs, on arm, one hand and part of his head were cut off He was married.

Eyes Burned Out.

Zanesville O, Dec. 29 —Earl Skiles, a young man employed in the power plant of the Zanesville Street Railway company, came in contact with a live wire which was heavily charged. The wire struck him squarely in the face, and it is believed that both eyes were burned out.

Hundredth Anniversary.

Galion O, Dec. 29.—Mrs Mary Hardesty Hams, the oldest resident of Morrow county, celebrated her one hundredth anniversary at her home south of this city She was born in Belmont county in 1805.

ARMED POSSE

Searching the Woods For a Band of Robbers.

New Brunswick, N J, Dec. 29 — Armed men are searching the woods near here for five robbers, who stole a satchel containing $3,000 in cash. On a main highway and in broad day Paymaster William Schieck of the Delaware River Quarry and Construction company was robbed of the money, which he was carrying, to pay off 200 Italian laborers of the company Five men wearing handkerchiefs over their faces jumped out behind trees as the paymaster's carriage passed through the woods. Each man carried a revolver The paymaster gave up the money without resistance.

Wreck on Big Four.

Kankakee, Ill., Dec 29 —Fast mail train No. 7, on the Big Four railroad, was wrecked at Waldron, Ill., four miles east of here. Those injured were: Harry L. Ware, Chicago, ankle broken and cut about arms and legs; John Williams, Indianapolis, colored porter, burned and bruised about face and hands; C. M. Budd, Paducah, Ky., slight cuts on face and hands; Mrs. J. G. Bailey, Chicago, rib fractured; Walter Kerr, Aurora, Ind., mail clerk, ankle bruised. Dr. C. F. Smith, the company's surgeon here, hurried on a special train to the scene of the wreck, and the injured were taken to Chicago. The train was two hours late and was running nearly 70 miles an hour, when it struck a broken rail.

Fray at a Dance.

Brooks, Ga., Dec 29. — A shooting affray occurred at a dance at the home of Tony Biles, a few miles south of here, which resulted in the death of the host and the wounding of three others Two young men quarreled about a partner in a dance and were ordered out of the house by Mr. Biles. The difficulty was renewed in the yard. Mr. Biles ran out with his shotgun, when a general fusillade greeted him. He was instantly killed. The wounded: John W. Goodin, Leander Goodin and Frank Merris.

Three Men Blown to Shreds.

Johnstown, Pa., Dec. 29. — By the premature explosion of a dynamite charge in the Kantner mine at Stoyertown, Charles Johnson, William Savage and Edward Berkebile were blown to pieces. The explosion occurred just as the men were getting ready to quit work for the night.

O'Brien Holds Over.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Members of the American Baseball association, at their annual meeting here, became involved in a dispute, and the final outcome was that President Joseph N. O'Brien will retain his office by holding over, as the league is equally divided in the controversy.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

Charles Tatton, one of the most prominent druggists of Toledo, O., committed suicide by shooting.

D. Frank Schmidt, 52, of Indianapolis, Ind., financier and promoter, fell dead at the Antlers hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Three persons were killed in a collision between a Lehigh Valley freight train and a Schuylkill Railroad company trolley car on a grade crossing at Girardville, Pa.

Incendiarism is thought to be the cause of the fire which completely destroyed the Riverside hotel at Epworth Heights, the well known campmeeting grounds near Cincinnati.

Three officers of the Cleveland Retail Dealers' association, indicted on the charge of violating the Valentine anti-trust law pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay $500 fines each.

Swartz & Green, clothiers and dealers in novelties at Grafton, W. Va., went into bankruptcy. The same firm conducted a woman's furnishing and novelty store, which is also closed.

PRESS COMMENT.

Not Suspicious.

Of course if Odell were a suspicious man he might think the president did not like him.—Chicago News.

His Possible Purpose.

H. H. Rogers has given $3,000,000 for a children's home, so it is up to Tom Lawson to figure out his devilish ulterior purpose in doing so. —Milwaukee Sentinel.

Methods Compared.

The Ohio method of sending bankers to jail is still far from being as cruel as the method in vogue in China. There they chop their heads off.—Los Angeles Times.

Not All Wind Work.

Excavation of the Panama canal, it appears, is proceeding at the rate of 5,000 cubic yards a day, and has been ever since July. It isn't all wind work down there.—Chicago Tribune.

The Two Crops.

Secretary Wilson is telling how the corn crop may be increased, while the farmers of the West are demanding an increase of the car crop to take care of the corn already on hand.—Washington Post.

To Make Gentlemen.

A carload of shingles was recently shipped from Baltimore to Annapolis. This is a gratifying indication that Baltimore is at last rehabilitated after the fire and has roofing material to spare. The intimation that he shingles should be sent to the naval academy to make "officers and gentlemen" for the navy is not a bad one.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Christmas bells for December; Christmas bills for January.

Many a man would fail to arrive but for his ability to butt in.

When truth becomes fashionable what will become of the gossips?

Women are like men in one respect; some are good and some are not.

Our idea of a mean man is one who enjoys spoiling some other man's fun.

Ministers, as a rule, live to a ripe old age, yet we are told the good die young.

Customers of a shoe dealer insist upon their rights, and they also get their lefts.—Chicago News.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Rowley of this city are conducting revival services at the M. E. church at Moral, this week. The meetings are being largely attended and much good is expected to result from them.

THE ROYAL BOX.

Among the sultan's plate are babies' baths of solid gold.

The king of Greece shares with his consort a love for the sea. At the time of his election to the Hellenic throne he was serving as midshipman in the British navy.

King Edward while at Marienbad flatly refused to visit the kaiser, whereupon the latter, who makes no concealment of his intense personal dislike of his uncle, sneered offensively.

The king of Belgium is punctual in all his appointments, even to the minute, yet he is never seen to consult his watch. He has a habit of passing his hand along his flowing beard, which is only a device for glancing at a small watch which is fastened to his wrist.

Retort Courteous.

"Oh, are you the waiter?"
"No. Are you?"

Quite a Freak.

"I just peeped into the parlor as I passed," said Mr. Phamley, "and I saw quite a freak of nature."

"Why, Bertha is in there with her young man."

"Yes, I saw two heads on one pair of shoulders."—Boston Globe.

To Sharpen the Carver.

The following is described as the correct way of sharpening a carving knife: The carver must be held at an angle of twenty to twenty-five degrees on the steel. Be careful to have the angle the same on both sides so as to sharpen instead of dull the knife. Draw it on the steel from heel to point against the edge, only a very slight pressure being required.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

M'CALL IS A WITNESS

He Testifies Before the Investigating Committee.

JUDGE HAMILTON IS IN SERIOUS PLIGHT

He Is Unable To Return to This Country.

The Statement of Judge Hamilton Is a Defense of the Legal and Legislative Business Done by Him at Albany in Behalf of the Companies. He Refuses To Make an Accounting for the Committee.

New York, Dec. 27.—John C. McCall, secretary of the New York Life, was a witness today before the insurance investigating committee. McCall went to Paris at the instance of the New York Life to ascertain the condition of Judge Andrew Hamilton, and to obtain from him, if he was unable to leave Paris to come here and appear before the committee, a statement concerning his work for the company.

"You saw Judge Hamilton?"

"I did."

"What was his condition?"

"I should say it was serious."

"Have you a statement from a physician?"

McCall submitted a statement from a Paris physician which indicated that Judge Hamilton was suffering from a serious nervous disorder.

Hamilton Quite Ill.

McCall said that Judge Hamilton was in such condition that it would be impossible for him to return, though Hamilton said he would like to. McCall said that Hamilton declined to give up his checks or check books, as they only had to do with private and personal matters. The witness said he aided Hamilton in the preparation of his statement, but in no wise suggested the form or contents of the statement. McCall submitted the statement, which was a long one. Hughes read it into the evidence.

The statement of Judge Hamilton was in substance a masterful defense of the legal and legislative business done by him for the benefit of the New York Life as well as other companies. Hamilton, at the outset, says no one regrets more sincerely than he does the fact that the state of his health will not permit him to return home at this time.

Won't Make Accounting.

In regard to the demand for an accounting, he says that the subject of his legal expenses was once before taken up and examined by public officials. That was in 1899, when the Prussian government passed upon the accounts, management and condition of the New York Life. Hamilton says that at that time he made an extensive report and it was accepted and passed on as entirely satisfactory. Hamilton's report goes on to say:

"At the time when I was given full charge of the bureau of taxation and legislation for the New York Life Insurance company, it had become apparent to its executive officers, and as well to the officers of the Mutual Life Insurance company and the Equitable Life Assurance society, that the mass of proposed legislation upon insurance topics, including taxation, was annually increasing in volume, that unless concerted action was taken, the companies might be practically legislated and taxed out of existence.

Hold Same Opinion.

"In order to obtain this concerted action, I conferred with the officers of these other companies. Their opinions concurred with mine: That the agency force of guardians of insurance in legislative affairs was a failure. If sufficient attention was given by agents to these matters, then the main business of the company—the insuring of lives—was sadly neglected. It had also been found impossible to arouse the policy-holders of our companies to exert their influence.

"Our combined experience was that in no case in which this means was tried, was it ever successful, although it had been tried in a great many cases. These and other conditions led the three companies to but one conclusion. We felt that if a secret service was a permissible governmental agency, a confidential service would be the only effective and at the same time, proper plan to guard the welfare of the most extensive commercial interests in the world—the life insurance business of the state of New York. This confidential secret service was decided upon as the only feasible plan of protection. It was so reported to the several companies.

Explains Situation.

"I explained to the president of the New York Life Insurance company, as did the other gentlemen who were associated with me, in this work, to the officers of their respective companies, that itemized accounts by names, or amounts, by separate vouchers, details or particulars should not be demanded if we were to be held responsible. If I accounted fully by detailed statements as to who my representatives were, and the amounts paid them, to the president of the New York Life Insurance company, I would be equally bound to account fully to the representatives of the other companies. Their reports would be similarly exchanged. Confidences so spread would lose their character and become food for general gossip. In addition, by this plan, I was able to have as my representatives frequently men who would not have accepted the retainer were it known that they were interested in legislation for insurance. I was able to assure them that their employment would be known to me and to no one else, and with them I have always kept and always shall keep my word. The protection of the companies was supplied daily with a list of legislative propositions and their progress. The clipping bureaus and the agency advices apprised them of the more complete particulars and favorable or unfavorable outcome. The officers were therefore fully cognizant of the menaces that threatened the policy-holders' interests, they were fully aware of the pecuniary loss entailed to policy-holders if certain measures were passed and they knew the struggles and the results."

New York Life Business.

Hamilton then explained that the New York Life transacts business in every one of the states and territories, and he explained at length the conditions which confront insurance companies on matters of legislation and taxation. He points out that the zeal of legislators not well versed in legal and insurance matters, leads them to attempt to enact numerous tax and insurance bills, which discriminate against the great mass of policy-holders not resident in their particular state. He cites a number of laws, which he terms "outrageous propositions," such as the ten per cent. tax proposed in Arkansas, and "absurd propositions" like the Michigan bill, where a doctor's certificate of ill health would excuse the payment of an insurance premium.

"However ridiculous these bills may seem," continues the explanation, "they demand attention."

Hamilton says that at the capital of every state representatives for the company have been retained by him, or he has worked in co-operation with some one who had retained duly influential representatives.

Policy of Secrecy.

"It has been found advisable," he declares, "as the result of experience, to avoid as far as possible any exact public information as to who represents us. The known presence of a corporation represented at legislation halls, is the signal for renewed vigor in the attacks of blackmailers and cranks and unfortunately, members of the legislative body are frequently deaf to reasoning where a non-voting or corporate interest is at stake. The relations, therefore, of the people of the various states of the union, who are so employed for the purpose of defeating legislation and taxation hostile to the interests of the policy-holders of the New York Life Insurance company, must of necessity be mainly confidential and private, as was stipulated in our employment.

Trouble Is Avoided.

As a result, much is avoided; many movements that would otherwise be unknown until they became public property are learned of and suppressed in advance, and they are thus more discreetly provided against. Prevention is again proved herein to be better than cure. Where it becomes necessary, we have often occasion to employ the columns of the public press for a discreet advocacy of our views. This method has been found to be very efficacious, but it has also been found to be very expensive. Pledges in advance obtained through influential persons, leave us free to parry attacks from quarters not so well protected. Not long ago in a distant city, a well-conceived scheme to change a tax bill so that it would cost this company in the place of less than $20,000, over $60,000 annually, and of course other companies in like proportion, was developed over night and backed by the state officials because the state needed the money. My representative, however, being on the ground, unnoticed, defeated the measure with the same celerity with which it was developed. My various representatives in the several states must be people who are in touch with every movement and who can learn of every change in time to advise me and to receive instructions. Such services as these cost money, and I have found it more economical to employ the best man or the best men, because the saving thus effected to the policy-holders of the company represents anywhere from five to a hundred times the amount paid to these representatives."

Demand Attention.

Hamilton states that emergencies demand close attention and to give these proper attention, he makes personal visits from time to time to every state in the union. State insurance departments, he says, also receive attention, as do Canada, Washington and the territories.

Congressional revenue matters and also congressional action looking towards a national supervision of insurance have been things looked after. Hamilton takes occasion to say that he is a great believer that practically the salvation of the policy-holders of life insurance companies rests in national supervision or federal control and that he has incurred considerable expense in creating sentiment in its favor.

In concluding his summary of the work required in his department, Hamilton says:

His Life Work.

"I have found in my work that in every legislative body in the United States that there was as large a proportion of honest men as there is in any body of men in any walk of life. Permit me, also, to state that in my work I have not found it so difficult to defeat blackmailers."

He also avers that the best years of his life have been devoted to this work of "using every proper method for defeating legislation and taxation hostile to the interests of policy-holders."

He adds that the injunctions of the president of the New York Life was always unmistakably explicit that his expenditures and his work were to be confined within the limitations of the law of the land.

Getting down to expenses and accounting, Hamilton says:

President's Demand.

"I have noted the demand of the president for an accounting of the various moneys that have been paid to me by the New York Life Insurance company. In consequence of the accepted understanding by this company and by the other companies represented in the joint undertaking, as to the manner in which disbursements were to be made without vouchers other than my own, no demand was made by me for vouchers from other people, nor were there any books or accounts kept by me covering same. Nor are there any of my checks to produce. Payment by my check would necessarily have disclosed the fact that the person receiving the check was under retainer by me, and would thus have necessarily hampered that portion of my work that was most efficacious, namely, absolute secrecy.

Generally Preferred.

"Cash, drafts and certificates were generally preferred. I cannot produce my check book or cancelled checks which relate to affairs other than those of the New York Life Insurance company. I cannot produce any books of these particular accounts because none were ever kept by me. However, I am able to state under some headings the disbursements that have been made by me since the Prussian report of 1899. This, with my own compensation, is the only accounting I can give of these moneys. This review of closed and accepted accounts is entirely voluntary on my part and is made at this time because I do not want to embarrass either the president or the board of trustees of this company."

A table appended shows the following expenditures from 1899 to 1905: 1899, $76,050; 1900, $93,900; 1901, $127,000; 1902, $48,000; 1903, $86,300; 1904, $142,100; 1905, $147,200.

REAL ESTATE.

H. Cuningham to M. J. Drake part of a lot in Marion. $1,700.

Prendergast Lumber & Coal company to John D. Loy, a lot in Marion, $1,100.

J. W. Jacoby to Marion Storage company, part of a lot in Marion, $375.

J. L. Rhoads to H. C. Cluff, a lot in Marion, $60.

Virginia Roberts and others to C. H. Conley, a lot in Marion, $1.

Cyrus Rupp to Deborah Rupp, one-fifth acre in Pleasant township, $500.

Deborah Rupp to Cyrus Rupp, three acres in Pleasant township, $800.

Amelia Roberts to T. W. Monnett, a lot in Caledonia, $700.

H. W. Smith, by attorney, to O. E. Jones, a lot in Marion, $50.

M. E. Berry to Add F. Berry, five avres in Montgomery township, $50.

PROSPECT NEWS NOTES FOR WEEK

Movements of Various Residents of the Village.

Prospect, Dec. 29.—[Special].—C. L. Hollenbach is absent on a pleasure trip to Pensacola, Florida, and other southern points.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pettit of Jamestown spent Christmas with Mrs. Pettit's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Greek.

David Hord, who is with the Citizen's Telephone company at Mt. Gilead, was home for Christmas.

J. A. F. Cellar and daughter, Sylvia, and Miss Anna P. Cellar attended the funeral of George C. Cellar in Delaware county last week.

Misses Nellie and Hortense Gast left, Monday, for a visit with relatives at Circleville and Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harris of Monetta, California, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Gast, last Saturday night.

Will Northrup, who has been in Dakota for a year, is spending the holidays at his Prospect home.

FARMERS HOLD AN INSTITUTE

Sessions Opened at Waldo Wednesday Morning.

THE ATTENDANCE IS LARGER THAN USUAL

State Speakers Are Present and Some Very Good Home Contributors Appear on the Program Prepared for the Occasion—Number of Very Interesting Addresses.

Waldo, Dec. 28.—[Special]—The eleventh annual session of the Marion County Farmers' institute convened here Wednesday.

The state speakers were S. J. Baldwin of Tallmadge, and Lowell Roudebush of New Richmond. The array of home talent was also especially strong.

At the hour set for opening the morning session a fair sized audience had gathered and was called to order by the president, E. N. Uncapher. Rev. H. G. Kopenhover was to have conducted devotional exercises but he was called away and Joseph Klinefelter acted in his stead.

An appropriate address of welcome was made by George A. Cook and was responded to by the president after which the institute proceeded with the regular program.

"Some Common Mistakes in Raising Poultry," was the subject of the first lecture by Mr. Roudebush.

Poultry is worth its weight in gold to the farmer if properly cared for. A good poultry-house should be the first thing provided. A thorough knowledge of the diseases which affect poultry and their remedies is necessary to a success in the business. Too many breeds are kept and the prices for eggs and fowls are not nearly so high for mixed breeds as for thoroughbred stock.

Too many farmers permit the poultry to roost in the trees or provide poor houses to shelter the fowls. Grit should be provided and a dust box is absolutely indispensable. Insect pests must be carefully guarded against. A variety of food should be provided and wheat is the best food, everything considered. The speaker gave minute directions for the treatment of some of the most common diseases and as to the feeding of young chicks. He also spoke of the qualities of several breeds but stated that the breed was not so important as the care given them.

"Some of Our Feathered Friends" was the subject of Mr. Baldwin's first address. Most people do not realize what an important part the birds play in the farmers' work. While birds may destroy some grain and fruits yet investigation has shown that their work in destroying injurious insects greatly counterbalances the damage done by the birds. Farmers should make every effort to protect the birds on their farms. Even the crow it has been proved is really one of the farmer's best friends. The laws as to the killing of birds should be made more stringent and every effort should be made to encourage their multiplication.

The speaker gave figures showing percentage of insect food eaten by several different birds and admonished the farmers to look well to their feathered friends.

This closed the morning program.

Wednesday Afternoon.

The afternoon session was opened with music by the Star orchestra. Questions were solicited from the audience and several were asked.

Mr. Baldwin then proceeded with his address, "Business Farmers." To be a successful farmer requires a good business qualifications as almost any other vocation. Farmers should be thoroughly educated especially in those sciences that have to do with his work. The agricultural colleges give special advantages to the farmer by providing a course suited to his needs and fills the same want to the farmer that the medical college does to the physician.

The time is past when farmers are spoken of as "hayseeds" and "clodhoppers" as they now stand as high socially as any other class. The speaker thinks the time is not far distant when agriculture will be taught in all the country schools and stated what he thought would be some of the problems given the pupils for solution. The entire address was a plea for business methods in farm life and the speaker impressed the audience with his earnestness in the matter.

J. M. Gast of Prospect made an address on the subject of "Music in Home and School." Mr. Gast is a music teacher of considerable note and was able to speak with authority on his subject. He noted the progress in musical affairs in home, school and church. As the church without music could not flourish so he thought that the home or school which does not provide music can not long hold its influence. The speaker called attention to several things of a musical nature to which attention must be given, and urged the parents to look to the musical education of their children.

Mrs. John Miley read a nicely prepared paper on "Lights and Shadows of Farm Life."

The life of a farmer has more pleasures than that of any other, while its disadvantages are rapidly decreasing. Farmers should learn to place a true value upon their occupation and should seek by all means to make their homes cheerful and attractive.

"Sheep Raising" was the subject of the next lecture by Mr. Roudebush. He gave many reasons why farmers should raise sheep. They are the scavengers of the farm as a large part of their food is weeds which harbor noxious insects. They can be kept on any waste piece of ground which can not be utilied for anything else. They greatly increase the fertility and there is always a ready sale for wool and mutton. For the amount of care and expense sheep give a larger return than any other farm animal. Mr. Roudebush spoke of the various breeds of sheep and their characteristics and advised the farmers to raise more sheep.

Joseph Klinefelter read a paper entitled "A Successful Farmer." He gave a picture of what in his opinion is a successful farmer and pictured his farm and surroundings. Attention to little things makes largely for success. Several sources of loss to the farmer were enumerated. The paper was well received.

This was the last number on the program for this session and the institute adjourned.

Wednesday Evening Session.

At the hour for opening the evening session the hall was crowded to its utmost, many being turned away for lack of room. The state speakers were late in coming and it was 8 o'clock before the program was opened.

"The Glacial Period and Its Effect" was the theme of the first address by S. J. Baldwin. The subject may seem rather out of place for an audience of farmers but the speaker explained thoroughly his reason for taking it up.

Before the glacial period there were no Great lakes and what is now the Ohio river flowed in the opposite direction. The climate of Ohio then was quite warm and tropical fruits flourished here. The elevation was greater than it now is. The change was brought about suddenly, and the speaker advanced the original and novel idea that the change was caused by the collision of the earth with a comet.

Wherever the comet struck deep impressions were made, thus causing lakes. This may have been 80,000 years ago, although there are reasons for believing that the event occurred as recently as 5,000 years ago.

The speaker gave some interesting facts concerning the nature and extent of the glacier, of its effect upon the soil and surface of the country, and advanced some very plausible and reasonable theories concerning its nature and cause.

A. B. Jones, superintendent of the public schools, read a paper on "The School and the World." The all-absorbing question is, "What are you going to do with the youth?"

The importance of a good foundation for character was emphasized. Nearly all our habits are formed before we are twenty-five years old, hence the importance of early training. The all-important requisites with which the young should be equipped are a strong mind and a strong body. Mr. Jones showed himself thoroughly in sympathy with his vocation and his paper was very interesting.

The closing address was given by Mr. Roudebush on the subject, "The Clouds." The lecture was of a scientific nature and as the audience was weary was not given very careful attention.

The speaker was at one time engaged in mining at an altitude above the clouds and there had good opportunities for observing them. He gave many interesting facts and figures as to their nature and graphically described the formation of a storm which he witnessed from the summit of a mountain.

Thursday Morning Session.

Waldo, Dec. 29.—[Special]—The second day's work of the Marion County Farmers' Institute was taken up yesterday. The audience was somewhat slow in gathering and it was past 10 o'clock when the president called for order.

Rev. H. G. Kopenhover was present and conducted devotional exercises. The Star orchestra rendered selections of music and the regular program was carried out as far as practicable.

The first number was a discussion, "Corn," by S. J. Baldwin.

America has given two products of universal value, corn and potatoes, to the world, but nowhere except in the United States can corn be successfully grown. Argentina is somewhat of a rival but there corn is only grown for house consumption. Corn is also quite extensively grown in South Africa. Only five per cent. of the crop is exported from this country.

For successful corn growing the planter should look well to the seed and it is best to use home-grown seed instead of getting it from a distance as corn is decidedly a local plan and seed grown in one locality may not do as well in another. Cultivation should precede as well as follow planting. The speaker recommended frequent and shallow cultivation after planting.

Mr. Baldwin exhibited ears of corn to aid him in describing his idea of perfecton of corn. The ears should be long, cylindrical, have small cob, kernels so formed that no furrows appear between the rows on the cob. A bare tip is not objectionable as it shows that nature has not yet reached her limit but lacked something to fill out the cob.

A lively discussion followed this address and much interest was manifested.

C. B. Jenkins of Marion was to have made an address but could not be present on account of sickness.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, Mr. Roudebush was obligated to abbreviate his address on horses.

The use of horses for cultivating the soil, he said is the measure of civilization. Horses are in greater demand now than ever before. The advent of electric street cars, a few years ago threatened to ruin the business of horse raising. Later came the bicycle and now the automobile but still more horses are raised and sold than ever before.

The speaker divides all horses into three distinct classes, draft, coach and roadsters. He gave the distinguishing qualities of each and recommended that farmers raise the kind they like the best.

S. O. Young was to have made an address following the above, but was not present and the meeting adjourned.

The Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session Mr. Baldwin spoke on "Improving the Texture of the Soil." This is becoming a serious problem for farmers as the virgin soil is fast becoming exhausted. The first step in improving the texture of the soil is to thoroughly underdrain. This not only removes the surplus water but acts in a manner to resist draught. The tile should be laid as deep as practicable as this increases their usefulness in both respects.

Farmers should feed all products of the farm to stock thus converting them into fertilizer for replenishing the soil. Manure should be applied as fast as made so there will be no waste. The soil should not be cultivated while wet as it is very liable to become hard and heavy.

At the conclusion of this address the president named the following persons as a committee to arrange for an institute next year:

William Klingel, Michael Jacoby and Mrs. John Miley.

Committee on decorations and farmers' festival—George A. Cook, W. D. Augenstein, T. W. Wyatt, Vinnie Selanders and Lulu Kraner.

J. W. Headley addressed the audience on the subject of "Character Building." He gave many illustrations of men who have been real character builders under adverse circumstances and admonished all to give careful attention to his subject in their daily life.

D. R. Crissinger was the next speaker on the program and spoke at length on a variety of themes.

Farmers, he said, should thoroughly inform themselves in order to guard against those whom he denominates as "lecherous parasites" going about the country. Brawn without brain is irksome and dangerous and intellect and ability are the creators of wealth. The farm home is the ideal one and is free from most of the temptation that beset city life. All wealth springs primarily from the soil and the prosperity of the country must of necessity begin with the farmer.

Mr. Crissinger spoke quite vehemently against the combinations or trusts with which the country is afflicted and of the system of graft that has been so much used of late.

Mr. Roudebush was the last speaker of the day and again was obliged to cut short his address and confine himself to a few remarks. His address was on "Some New Insects." He spoke of the value of the quail as a destroyer of insects and stated that in the craw of one bird were found 467 cinch bugs. Seventy per cent. of our insect pests came from foreign countries and as their natural enemies did not come with them the damage done by the insects is much greater.

The speaker closed his address by complimenting the vicinity upon the interest manifested and spoke of the decoration and the display of grains, fruits, etc.

With this address the institute was closed.

AN ENCOURAGING DEPARTURE.

It is so unusual for society in general, by which is meant, of course, the whole of the public, to receive any encouragement in its perennial and eternal fight for self protection, against crime and other unlawful acts, that the decision of the supreme court that the state of Ohio is just as much entitled to a change of venue as is the fellow of the aforesaid state of Ohio is having a lawsuit with, may well receive some attention.

The defendant in a criminal case is always had the right to ask for trial in another community, on the allegation that public sentiment is such as to preclude the fairness of a trial at home. Why should not the state have the same privilege? Is not "a fair trial" the highest form of justice rendering? Is it not just as important to the public that the guilty man shall be convicted as that the innocent shall be set free? Yes, and more so.

There is one objection that will perhaps be urged against this innovation in practice. It may be held that a community that will not enforce laws, and that renders verdicts such as to make the officers of the state incline to take cases elsewhere, does not deserve to have laws enforced; that there is no vital virtue in the enforcement of laws against the trend of popular wishes in a community. But to carry that theory too far would protect many of the worst of criminals, for in a region where they flocked together, they never could be convicted.

It is entirely within reason to expect an evener balance of the scale of justice in a locality that is entirely free from any prejudice or local community slant of view. And to increase the sum total of even-handed justice in the land is to benefit all honest men. The new idea will be worth trying, occasionally.—Columbus Dispatch.

PLEASANT AFFAIR TUESDAY EVENING

Sunday-School Classes at the Conklin Home.

DeCliff, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Miss Jennie Conklin entertained the members of two classes of the M. E. Sunday-school at her home near DeCliff, Tuesday evening. The evening was passed with music and games. Dainty refreshments were served by the hostess. The members of the classes present were:

Hattie Hickman, Laura Miller, Bessie Roux, Maud Wood, Ella Mears, Mildred Day, Edna Dickason, Mary Paulson, Clemmie Miller, James Carey, Dal Deal, Chester Smith, George Wilson, John Parker, G. McMillan, George Hickman, John Trox, James Emmons and John Miller.

The guests from a distance were Clara Bauer, Clara Fellmuth, Walter Bauer and Clarence Bauer of near Marion, Vera Pfeiffer, Frank Brunner and William Wylie of Scott Town and Jacob Schmidt of Agosta.

GRANT EVANS DIES AT MT. VERNON

Former Resident of Prospect Victim of Pneumonia.

Grant Evans, aged thirty-seven years, a son of Jacob Evans, residing at Prospect, died of pneumonia at his home at Mt. Vernon, Thursday morning, after an illness of several weeks. A widow and five children, one of whom is but two weeks old, survive.

The funeral service will be held at the home of his father-in-law, John Lee, near Marysville, Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

KIRKPATRICK NEWS JOTTINGS

Methodist Protracted Meetings Still in Progress.

Kirkpatrick, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Baker were the guests of relatives in Marion Christmas.

Miss Bertie Neal is suffering a very severe cold the past few days.

Protracted meetings still continue at the M. E. church, Rev. Mr. Coons being assisted in his labors by Rev. Hargrave of Delaware.

Mrs. Cora Reeder of Bucyrus is visiting friends north of town.

ARE MARRIED AT HOME OF PASTOR

Miss Ida M. Pangborn and Mr. Clayton McClung.

Miss Ida Pangborn of Big Island and Mr. Clayton D. McClung of this city were married at the Free Baptist parsonage, Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock, Rev. G. H. Barnard officiating. They will make their home on north Greenwood street.

YOUNG PEOPLE ARE UNITED BY JUSTICE

Marriage in Probate Court-Room Wednesday.

Miss Zula Spicer and Mr. Ernest Newlove, both young people of this city, were married at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon by Justice H. C. Thompson. The ceremony was performed in the probate court-room and was witnessed by a number of court-house officials. The young people will make their home here.

MR. FRANK HAMMOND AND MISS LEGO WED

Marriage at First Baptist Parsonage Wednesday.

Miss Rowena Lego and Mr. Frank Hammond were united in marriage by Rev. J. Tudor Lewis at the First Baptist parsonage, Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The groom is employed at the Marion Steam Shovel company's plant.

R. P. Mears, deputy county surveyor, has returned to work after an illness of several days.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

... $1.00 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

16 Pages 2 Parts.
PART ONE 8 PAGES.
PART TWO 8 PAGES.

SATURDAY - - DECEMBER 30

The Chicago Tribune asserts that George B. Cox and Senator Dick are playing in cahoots in Ohio politics. It is understood that the former has consulted an expert on libel.

For some reason the case of Lawyer Hummel recalls the story of the pitcher which went to the well once too often.

The celerity with which those former state officials ponied up the amounts alleged to have been illegally drawn by them might indicate that Governor Deneen made his figures a little too hurriedly.

Courtiers who have a fondness for their heads will refrain from wishing the Czar, a few days hence, a "Merry Christmas."

Messrs. Depew and Platt should be warned by what happened to Mr. Odell, who also refused to resign.

Mr. La Follette has as good as given the people to understand that there will be one kid in the senate who will mature quickly.

If Mr. Shonts' job is to consist in defending himself in a congressional investigation, why wouldn't a cheaper man be as good for the place?

It begins to look as if the senate was not so much imbued with the fear that President Roosevelt will take to himself too many prerogatives of the upper house as with a desire to put a few crinks into the presidential booms of Secretaries Root and Taft.

"Victors, tie your helmet strings tighter," is the diplomatic way in which Admiral Togo tells his fighters to close their honorable faces.

A recent issue of the Washington Post contained an editorial on Bob Fitzsimmons under the head of "An Uncrowned King." We can't get away from the thought that the Post has laid itself open to a damage proceeding should "Uncle Joe" Cannon decide to stand up for his rights.

Governor Herrick may have had no ulterior motive in pardoning Mervin Kuhns, but he has turned loose on the state a proposition which is liable to make more or less trouble for his successor in office.

The number of out-of-town shoppers in Marion last week is the best possible tribute to the worth and enterprise of Marion's business houses, and the satisfaction they expressed over their purchases is the best possible indication that the out-of-town shopper is to figure still more extensively in the Marion holiday business of the future. Marion merchants carry the stocks, they know how to advertise them, they know how to attractively display them, and they have surrounded themselves with competent sales-people who know how to make shopping a pleasure for the buyer. All these combine to make the magnet which draws trade.

The Cincinnati Enquirer holds that the girls of Georgia are so pretty that a man can almost be excused for committing bigamy in that state. That may be a little bit strong, but he would be justified, at least, in offering their beauty as a mitigating circumstance.

The wonderful holiday business done by Marion merchants this year is in part explained by the high character of Marion business houses and the reasonable prices which they ask for their goods, but the exceptionable growth of Marion during the past year must also be taken into consideration as a contributing cause. Those who should know place the population of Marion at 18,000, which, it may be stated, is not an unreasonable estimate, and by this time next year, unless all indications fail, the population of the city will have reached the 20,000 mark.

The papers of the land have been unusually liberal in their allotment of space to the family dinner given by the Schwabs in their new $5,000,000 home, but possibly almost countless happier affairs were enjoyed in the humble homes, mention of which never finds its way into the public print.

The federal administration is just beginning to realize why he is called "Pitchfork" Tillman.

It is to be noted that the situation in Russia is never so critical when the news comes straight from St. Petersburg as when we get it by the way of the Prussian frontier.

It was mighty considerate of the feelings of the fishermen for Admiral Rojestvensky to go home on the cars.

Maybe both Senators Platt and Depew would have preferred Dr. Osler's chloroform plan to the big stick.

The wife of an Elyria ex-parson has filed a petition for divorce in which she sets up that both she and her husband have been praying for months that she may die so that he may be able to marry another woman. If this pair manages to keep out of a couple of state institutions down in Columbus it won't be because they aren't eminently fitted for them.

It would be just like the people of Wisconsin to show the country, the coming year, that all the wisdom in the state wasn't recently elected to the senate.

That Detroit man's "devil" statue was seized by a constable Tuesday on a writ of execution for a labor debt. The devil's an old hand at assisting in making debts, but it is something of a novelty to use him to enforce the payment of one.

Mr. Houck is picking up a job or two, even if he did lose out on the lieutenant-governorship. A few days ago Governor Pattison named Mr. Houck for his private secretary and now the Odd Fellows of Ohio have selected him for their grand warden.

"Injunctions are generally issued," according to the Akron Times-Democrat, "without giving the ones enjoined a chance to be heard." How strange no one has ever figured that out before. It's a burning shame to waste a fine legal mind like that on an editorial desk.

Bob Fitzsimmons is grieving over his desertion by a fickle wife. But Bob never was considered an intellectual heavyweight.

Figures show that New York leads all other American cities in the matter of charity giving. A little figuring might show, also, that it leads in needs for charity.

Those who have cause to remember 1905 as the year of exposure can best blot it from their memories by striving to make 1906 the year of reform.

It must be a source of regret to the life insurance companies that Judge Hamilton is so seriously ill, considering the ability he displayed in his defense of his legislature-fixing methods. If the life insurance presidents were worth to the companies anything like the salaries they drew, Judge Hamilton has displayed a degree of ability which should render his services far more valuable than the recompense he received.

Mr. Odell has added to the situation a bit of unconscious humor—and the hope is that it will also prove to be a wholesome truth—by urging that the state of New York will not stand for bossism.

The Bellefontaine Examiner says Miss Roosevelt's "hand is anything but pretty." Nick Longworth will probably take issue with the Examiner on this point, but it may be that he's prejudiced. He naturally would esteem it pretty highly, in view of the fact that it's the hand he won out on.

Dr. Osler's new book may demonstrate that he's not the cleverest writer extant, but there's no question but what his campaign preparatory to its publication entitles him to recognition as a prince of advertisers.

A cable tells us that a Spanish senator has taken $7,200,000 out of the government. Who imagined there was that much of our $20,000,000 left?

A lunatics' club has been organized in Cincinnati, but the membership is very much restricted. Only those lunatics who know they are lunatics are eligible.

Twelve thousand five hundred bills were introduced in congress, before the holiday adjournment, Congressman Brownlow alone introducing 347. Evidently congress labors under the mistaken impression that it's quantity and not quality of laws which the country needs.

There's a shortage in this year's Cuban tobacco crop, but Connecticut reports a record cabbage crop, so there's no occasion for worry.

There may be something in President Roosevelt's race-suicide theory, but it must be confessed that the Albany matron who has given birth to two children only 116 days apart has given it an awful jar.

Judge Hamilton having stated that he is in favor of and has been conducting a campaign for governmental control of the insurance business, the railroad people will naturally conclude that it's mental trouble from which he suffers.

Honestly now, aren't those cigars which your wife gave you infinitely better than many you have purchased when you have said "see what the boys will have" to the dispenser of liquid delight?

At a banquet in the near future a New Yorker is to respond to the toast "What We Owe the Bankers." Of course, he'll probably give the bankers a nice jolly, but if he's honest about it he'll remind them that we're paying good interest on all we've borrowed.

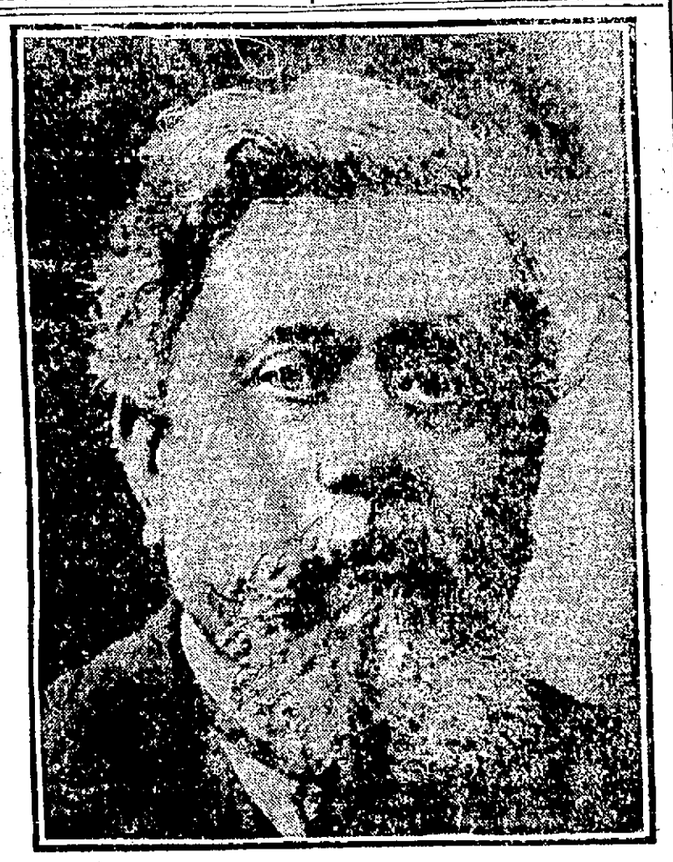
"Uncle Joe" Cannon says "the fathers did well, taking their surroundings into consideration, but the sons and grandsons have done better." Uncle Joe doesn't use the illustration, but he no doubt feels that he could clinch his argument by citing the federal house and its model speaker.

A Gotham calf has been named after Nick Longworth, but he'll never taste the sweets of true fame till his name has been made immortal by some cigar manufacturer.

A Score Indicted.

Cincinnati, Dec. 27.—A general indictment against Cincinnati coal dealers for violation of the anti-trust law was returned this morning. Twenty men were indicted.

Proof of one's temper is the loss thereof.



THE PROBABLE NEXT PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

M. Loubet, president of France, having announced that in no circumstances will he permit the use of his name for another term, it is generally thought that at the election next month Eugene Failieres, president of the senate, will be chosen chief executive of France. Failieres is one of the few men prominent in politics who would not be displeasing to the Reactionaries. He is a wealthy man, with very large land holdings, but despite his popularity with the old families he is also a great favorite with the masses.

THE SPOLIATION OF NIAGARA.

An effort, which has behind it the American Civic association, is now being made to save Niagara Falls from the commercialism that has already damaged it and threatens its complete destruction as a scenic wonder. This is a particularly valuable effort, for it is making known facts which will appeal even to those who find no merit in the argument that the falls should be preserved because of its beauty and grandeur.

In a little leaflet now being circulated it is shown that ten power-developing companies now have authority to utilize more than one-third of the effective power of the falls; that five of the companies are now operating under their grants and the others are preparing to do the same, and that, in the opinion of experts, if even half the amount of water authorized is withdrawn above the cataract, the American rapids will be entirely bare of water except for a thin trickle.

That is bad enough, but it is not the worst. One might endure the destruction of the beautiful, if the great mass of people were to be benefited. But thus far the power development at Niagara has resulted in no public benefit. Buffalo, which is lighted by Niagara-made power, poys $75 per 2,000-candle power arc light per year, which is more than the average paid by American cities for electricity produced in the usual way. The fare by trolley cars driven by Niagara power is five cents, much more than in Columbus. In short, neither the city of Buffalo nor the people get any benefit of the destruction of the falls. The only saving is in the form of increased profits to a few stockholders of the companies. If there ever was a more outrageous misuse of public property, it ought to be named.

The purpose of the American Civic association is to call attention to these facts and to urge people everywhere to write to their congressmen insisting that something shall be done to preserve Niagara from the raiders. Co-operation by the United States and Canada is suggested as the best and most effective way of preventing this spoliation for the profit of a few persons or a natural wonder which belongs to all the people. President Roosevelt is heartily in sympathy with the movement and every senator and congressman ought to be. —Columbus Dispatch.

Chinese and Foreigners.

The Chinese began by despising Europeans and ended by hating and fearing them. Their hatred has not been lessened by the Japanese victories over Russia, but their fear has been. It is manifested to them that the "foreign devils" are not invincible, and therefore are not so much to be dreaded.

The Chinese do not love the Japanese who have driven the Russians out of Manchuria only to take their place to a certain extent. But unquestionably the Russian mishaps by sea and land have strengthened the anti-foreign sentiment. That sentiment finds expression in many ways. The boycott of American goods may be taken as a protest against the harsh enforcement of the law for the exclusion of coolies. The recent murder of the American missionaries, the disturbances at Shanghai, and the unfriendly attitude towards foreigners of different nationalities in all parts of the empire are more serious and significant than the boycott. Europe and America do not seem so formidable as they did two years ago. The yellow man has a better opinion of himself and a poorer opinion of the Caucasian.

Americans and Europeans have much more respect for the Japanese than they had two years ago, but nothing has happened to change their estimate of the Chinese. They are no more inclined to submit to violations of the law of nations by China than they were a few years ago. They are prepared to send troops to Peking again if it shall be necessary, but it is to be hoped that it will not be necessary.

It is possible that the Chinese government believes that Japan may be depended on to fight the battles of China if it shall get into a war with any foreign power. That might be true if the war grew out of the desire of that power to annex Chinese territory. Japan might well consider its own interests endangered in such a case and make itself the defender of an oriental Monroe doctrine. But if China shall provoke a war as by refusing to make reparation where it should be made Japan will not be likely to intervene. Certainly Japan would not do so if England were the power concerned because of the intimate relations between the two countries.

It is said that recent manifestations of the anti-foreigner sentiment in China have caused grave apprehension in Washington. The naval force on the China station is to be strengthened and troops are to be collected at Manila to be in readiness for an emergency. That is proper for in such a country as China there is no knowing what may happen at any moment.

It is not the wish of the Japanese government that China should get into new difficulties. It is likely to use whatever influence it may possess to avert such a calamity. But if the Chinese people have made up their minds that they can treat foreigners as they please because the Japanese—whom they look down on—beat the Russians it will be impossible for the Chinese government to control them. Then there may be occasion to employ the American forces that are being concentrated in the orient.—Chicago Tribune.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

The selection of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate as the chairman of the American delegation to the second conference at The Hague is peculiarly happy. It is an assurance not only of the desire of the United States to advance the cause of international peace, but that the counsel of the United States will be potent at the conference. Mr. Choate's extended personal acquaintance with the world's diplomats his engaging personality and his superior ability will prove of great service to his country in the exalted duty that will call him to The Hague.

As the president so clearly pointed out in his recent message to congress, it is idle to hope for the disarmament of the nations in the present disorganized state of the world. If highly civilized nations should take the leading disarming such action might be in effect an invitation to barbarous or despotic governments to resort to war. The most that may be expected is the cultivation of closer relations among leading nations, with the object of advancing the cause of international arbitration. The president expresses the hope that out of the conference may result a general arbitration treaty binding all the nations represented; an agreement for the protection of neutral rights and property at sea, and a similar agreement defining contraband of war.

There has not been any justification for denouncing the United States senate as being opposed to the cause of arbitration, because of its refusal to ratify certain arbitration treaties in the form submitted to it. We believe that the senate will go as far as the president in supporting the cause of arbitration, providing treaties negotiated to that end are drawn in accordance with the constitution. The senate could not ratify the treaties in question without surrendering a part of its power to the executive. It was its duty to amend the treaties to conform to the constitution. The treaties might have proved worthless without such amendment, and in any event the senate was powerless to confer upon the president the right to make and execute treaties without submitting them to the senate for ratification.

The selection of Mr. Choate as the leading American delegate to The Hague means that any general arbitration treaty to which the United States proposes to give adherence will be drawn in accordance with the constitution of the United States. Such a compact, we have no doubt, would meet the approval of the senate. Then, after such ratification, it would be more than an empty declaration that this nation is an advocate of arbitration. It would constitute an obligation upon the United States to put its professions into practice.—Washington Post.

MINOR NOTES.

John Parker Hurt—John Parker, an employe at the steam shovel shops, was struck in the left eye by a small piece of steel Thursday. The accident will keep him from working for several days.

Gas Explosion—James Falso, who conducts a fruit stand on north Main street, was seriously burned about the right hand and face Thursday by the explosion of gas in his peanut roaster. Dr. J. M. Hoskins dressed the injury. The roaster was badly damaged.

Change in Business—John Pfann, who conducts a merchant tailoring establishment on west Center street, is contemplating disposing of his business this week, and in company with George W. Headley will leave the first of the year for Texas, where they seek the betterment of their health.

A Hard Fall—J. P. Uncapher, aged sixty-two years, of No. 444 south Prospect street, was thrown from a wagon to the pavement on his head on south Main street, Wednesday sustaining a severe scalp wound and badly spraining his neck. One of the small arteries of the scalp was severed, causing him to bleed profusely. Mr. Uncapher was standing on a load of dirt and in driving across the street car tracks one of the wheels of the wagon caught in the rails, precipitating him to the pavement. Dr. C. M. Lewis attended him.

Miss Vera Leslie of Dayton is visiting Miss Louise Johnson of Cherry street.

McCLAIN'S.

Young People Starting Housekeeping.

This is really the most favorable time you could choose to furnish your home, as we are determined to reduce our stock to the lowest possible point during the next six weeks. We don't ask you to accept our assertion that it is impossible for competitors to approach the bargains we offer—look around, see what others ask, then let us convince you that the big store always

Sells it for Less.

GET THE CASH HABIT.

Women's $2.00 fine Vici Kid with light or heavy soles.

It's Heard in Every Home

That the place to buy good honest shoes—shoes that fit, wear and look well, is the "old reliable"

Shoe and Dry Goods bargain counters. New York Store.

THE CAUSE OF COLDS.

The winter has thus far been mild. Doubtless many people have thought that as long as it shall stay so there is less than the usual need for taking precautions against contracting colds. In reality there is more danger, and, therefore, more need for being careful in a mild, damp winter than in a severe one. A writer in the Independent recalls that it was in two of the mildest winters in the last quarter of a century, those of 1890 and 1891, that influenza carried off so many people. The cold winters are the healthy ones. Modern medical science has found much truth in the old proverb that "a green Christmas makes a full graveyard."

It is the experience of many that the harder they strive to avoid a cold the surer they are to catch it. This is because they do not employ the right safeguards. That is because they don't understand the nature of their enemy. It is now generally recognized by physicians that a cold is an infectious disease. It is caused by certain microbes getting into and irritating the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract. There are little processes called "cilia" whose duty it is to drive out the microbes that get into the mucous membrane. They may fail to do this because their work is interferred with by moist air or by the individual going suddenly from a hot to a cold atmosphere, or being weary, hungry, or debilitated. They may also fail in their task because one goes into an ill ventilated, ill lighted and overcrowded place, such as a dance hall, a street car, a church, or a theater swarming with microbes. Physicians believe that many, if not most, of the colds of city people are contracted in places whose air has been vitiated and filled with microbes by being breathed and rebreathed by hundreds or thousands of persons.

The nature and causes of colds indicate the means of their prevention. Staying in a hot, badly ventilated house or apartment all winter is a good way to get colds. One should keep the body well nourished by eating proper food; get inured to the cold by taking reasonable exercise outdoors. Don't let the house or office get too hot, and keep them well ventilated. Preventive measures such as these will cause a large reduction in the number of colds. But they will be only partially effective so long as theaters, street cars and other public places and vehicles are poorly ventilated. Proper ventilation of all public places ought to be compulsory.

A cold is not and of itself dangerous, but it may have the most serious consequences. It may, and often does, develop into grip, pneumonia and tuberculosis. Too much care, therefore, cannot be taken to avoid even slight colds.—Chicago Tribune.

The Franking Privilege.

The postoffice department having complained that it is taxed to the utmost to carry on its ordinary business, and that the congressman's franking privilege adds materially to the burden, curious persons have been looking into the matter and their report is not of a kind to reassure the congressional mind. Besides sending out tons of "government literature" and "official correspondence," it is alleged, many of the statesmen make it a practice to frank anything and everything which they wish to send from one part of the country to the other. Apparently they take the liberal views held by the Illinois senator who once used his frank to ship his entire household goods from Washington to Chicago at government expense.

This grotesque abuse of the franking privilege has not the sinister and dangerous character of railway-pass graft, but it is graft, none the less, and should be regarded as such. The franking privilege was conferred upon congressmen and certain other officials on the theory that their large official correspondence must entail an expense which they, personally, should not be required to bear. So long as they limited the use of the frank to official correspondence, there was no ground for complaint, but now that they are "working" their privilege for free private benefits it has become as obnoxious as any other form of petty grafting.

The postmaster-general will be taking up a work in line with the tendency of the times if he begins an agitation to have the franking abuse stopped. The congressmen should be required to confine their use of the frank strictly to public business. If it is impracticable to enforce such a regulation—and considering the ambiguous character of much "official correspondence" this is likely—the government might try the experiment of setting aside a limited appropriation for postage as it does for other incidental items of congressional expense. Whatever plan is adopted the franking privilege used at discretion and made to cover the transportation of everything from official documents to family furniture, should be wiped out.—Chicago News.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SEVERAL CASES ARE ASSIGNED

Important Business in Court of Common Pleas.

PLAINTIFFS MUST SECURE THE COSTS

Suit of Croft Against Croft and Others Is Settled—Suit of E. L. Zeller Against E. R. Scott Is Dismissed—Zieg Partition Suit Is Also Settled.

Judge B. G. Young made the following assignment of cases Wednesday morning:

Grace Heilman against Dr. F. M. Baldwin, damages, January 3; Ralph Sargent against the Lincoln Pharmacy company, civil action, January 4; Bert Manley against the Marion Railway, Light & Power company, appeal suit from justice's court, January 5; Annie Leaverton against Ellen Davis, suit for breach of contract, January 9; William R. Waddell against the Big Four Railway company, January 8; James Boyd against Ellen Metz, damages, January 11; Herman S. Blaich against the Clinton Foundry & Machine company, breach of contract, January 12.

Judge Duncan Dow of Bellefontaine has given a decree dissolving the temporary injunction against the improvement of the Little Scioto river. Judge B. G. Young of the common pleas court received a communication Wednesday afternoon from Judge Dow containing the Bellefontaine magistrate's decision and opinion. In his opinion Dow states that the petition of the plaintiff does not give sufficient grounds for an injunction.

The suit to restrain the county commissioners from going ahead with the improvement was instituted by Oliver Monnette and others. Judge Young granted the temporary injunction. Judge Dow gave a hearing last Thursday on a motion to dissolve the injunction.

George D. Copeland, one of the attorneys for the parties opposing the improvement, states that the suit will be appealed to the circuit court. Judge Dow has placed the appeal bond at $2,000.

The Marion County Agricultural society, defendant in a suit for revivor of judgment brought by Albert and Lenox Reber, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas V. Reber, has filed its answer.

The society asserts that by virtue of the fact that the plaintiffs have sold the fairground they cannot collect old rent. It also claims that a certain section of the statutes renders it a perpetual bankrupt and relieves it of all indebtedness to the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs ask that a judgment granted seven years ago, amounting to $6,652.05, be revived. The defendant asks, through its attorneys, Crissinger & Guthery, that the petition be dismissed.

Ellen Metz, defendant in a suit brought by James Boyd, by her attorney, H. E. Hill, has filed an answer to the petition of the plaintiff. Boyd sues for $500, claiming that he has been damaged in that amount by an alleged breach of contract on the part of Mrs. Metz. The plaintiff asserts that Mrs. Metz leased him land in Big Island township and then had him ejected. The defendant says she leased Boyd the land April 1, 1902, and not October 4, 1902, as Boyd claims. She asks that the petition be dismissed.

Judge Young has ordered the plaintiffs in the following named suits to secure costs by January 27: Charles S. Dennis against the Marion Steam Shovel Mutual Aid association; Gerald L. Clark against the La Rue Telephone company; Hattie E. Hoffman against J. G. Leffler; Mary E. Hogan against Adam Grunditsch; Acme Food company against T. F. Lundergan.

The suit of Hattie Zieg against Mary Zieg, brought for the partition of an estate, was settled Wednesday in the court of common pleas.

The suit of John Croft against John Croft and others, brought for the partition of an estate, has been settled.

The suit of E. L. Zeller against E. R. Scott has been dismissed at costs of the plaintiff.

MRS. MYRTLE HILL DIES OF POISONING

Funeral Services Held at the Bethel M. E. Church.

Mrs. Myrtle Hill, colored, aged twenty-nine years, wife of Thomas Hill, who died of carbolic acid poisoning at Columbus last Sunday, was buried in the Fish cemetery south of town. Short funeral services were held at the Bethel M. E. church Wednesday at 1:45 o'clock, Rev. J. H. Payne of Columbus officiating.

The deceased was a daughter of the late William Cloud, who lived south of town.

TREAT FOR THE MUSIC LOVERS

Concert To Be Given at Y. M. C. A. Building.

New Year's afternoon, the music loving people of Marion will be given a treat. At 3 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium the concert which was given some time ago by the Philharmonic chorus and orchestra, will be repeated. The chorus will be larger than before owing to the fact that new talent has been added. The chorus will contain about sixty voices and the orchestra about twenty pieces. Mrs. Berthel Wetmore Allen has consented to take the "Fair Ellen" solo. Miss Faye Jones and Ernest Carl will sing the same parts as before. The concert will be given under the auspices and for the benefit of the Boys' club of the Y. M. C. A. The proceeds will go to fitting up a club-room for boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, a thing which is badly needed in the local association building. Those who attended the former concert were enthusiastic in their praise of it. The matinee on New Year's afternoon will enable those who missed the concert before to hear it. The admission price is twenty-five cents and there will be no reserved seats. Indications for a good house are excellent. The concert will be under the direction of H. E. Goodsell.

FIRE IN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL BUILDING

Origin of the Blaze Is Very Mysterious.

An incipient blaze among some school books piled in a doorway of the southwest room on the first floor of the old St. Mary's parochial school on north Main street, Thursday, about 11 o'clock, is shrouded in mysterfy.

Smoke was seen issuing from the building by someone across the street, and a telephone alarm was sent into Central station from the office of the Houghton-Merkel company. Chief McFarland directed that box No. 55 be pulled and the West End and Huber departments responded. The fire was quickly extinguished, the loss amounting to probably $25.

In view of the fact that there was no fire in the building, this being vacation time for the pupils, neither Father Joseph Denning nor Chief McFarland is able to determine the cause. Several theories are advanced, one of them being the fabled one of mice and matches. It is not thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

In making the run to the fire the Huber company met with a mishap, one of the wheels of the wagon breaking.

SAMUEL KNOBS DIES SUDDENLY

Aged Wife Finds Husband Dead on Floor.

Knobbs Comes to This Country with His Wife from England—Lives on a Farm Near Prospect——Funeral Services.

Getting up to look after the fire at 1 o'clock in the morning, Samuel Knobbs, residing a mile and one-half south of Prospect, fell dead Wednesday.

Hearing him fall, Mrs. Knobbs rose and hurried to his side to find that life was already extinct. He had died of heart trouble, superinduced by dropsy and complications.

Alone with the corpse of her husband, Mrs. Knobbs, who is a feeble old lady, secured an old cow bell, which she rang for help. Hearing the bell, Mrs. William Ward, a daughter, who lives on an adjoining farm, ran to the home of her parents. Joseph Dill, a farmer residing nearby, was also soon on the scene. The aged wife shortly afterward collapsed from the excitement and shock.

Samuel Knobbs was seventy-nine years of age and had lived on a farm near Prospect for the past seven years. He and his wife came to this country from England.

The funeral was conducted from the Congregational church at Radnor, Thursday at 1 o'clock, followed by interment in the Radnor cemetery.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

Antlers Found—While digging a ditch on the farm of John Washburn near Morral, Wednesday, Elmer Walterhouse and J. A. Butcher unearthed a pair of antlers of either a deer or an elk. The antlers were fairly well preserved and will be kept as a relic of the days when Indians and the fleet-footed deer roamed this part of the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hochstetter have returned from Mt. Gilead where they attended the funeral of Mr. Hochstetter's aunt, Mrs. George Wieland, who died Sunday. Mrs. Wieland, who was seventy-three years of age, was well known in this city. She leaves six children to mourn her death.

MONEY MOUNTS TO HIGH FIGURE

Reaches 125, but Breaks to Ninety Later in the Day.

THE RECORD SINCE 1899 IS BROKEN

Amalgamated Copper, United States Steel and Union Pacific Among the Weakest Stocks on the List—Bank Reserves Now at the Legal Minimum—Lawson Is Unhurt.

New York, Dec. 28.—Call money broke all records since December, 1899, this morning when it jumped to 125. A loan of $400,000 on this basis was made at 11:30 o'clock. In 1899 money on call reached 186 per cent. Stocks all morning were weak because of the high price of money.

The demand for money started within fifteen minutes after the opening of business. As a rule, nothing is said in money until after 11 o'clock. Today a loan of $100,000 was made early at thirty per cent. This looked like an effort to keep the rate down. Immediately afterwards bids were raised rapidly at ten per cent. between quotations. A request for accommodation at forty per cent. brought no offering. Then the bid was raised to fifty, with no better results. The next was sixty, at which figure a second loan was made, one of $200,000. The third loan was made at seventy, and soon afterwards loans were made at seventy-five. Before 11 o'clock, the demand for money from brokers, as a result of heavy calling of loans by the banks in order to make arrangements for the January 1 disbursements, became urgent and most of them were apprehensive as to whether they could renew their loans at all. The call rate again climbed rapidly to eighty, ninety and finally 100 per cent. before 11 o'clock. The top rate yesterday was ninety per cent. The 125 per cent. at 11:30 was the extreme rise. After that there was a little more money on offer and the rate dropped back to ninety.

Amalgamated Copper, United States Steel, Union Pacific and the local tractions, which are held largely by speculative accounts, were among the weakest stocks in the market. Amalgamated broke over two points in a few minutes, but rallied a little.

As New York understands the money situation, it is that bank reserves have been depleted by loans in the big bull stock market, until the reserves are down to the legal minimum.

Standard Oil influence controls sixty per cent. of the banking deposits of the country and is in position to take care of its loans to itself, but outsiders are dependent on the banks.

The calling of loans forces their stock holding on the market.

This action is aimed at the followers of Thomas W. Lawson by the Standard Oil crowd. But Lawson is so far unhurt, he says. He is out today in a charge that the new ore said to be discovered in the Anaconda mine is being carried into the Anaconda from the Amalgamated levels on adjoining claims through connecting tunnels. He prophesies a sudden decline in Anaconda when this becomes known, and charges that the same plan was put in operation once before.

IMPROVEMENT IN LIGHTING SERVICE

All Old Street Arc Lamps Are To Be Removed.

A force of electricians under Superintendent Frank D. Glosser of the Marion Electric Railway, Light & Power company began work this week removing all of the city's old street arc lamps. The company has had 225 new and improved lamps stored for several months at the power plant, and these will be installed immediately.

Officials of the company state that the new lamps will add greatly to the street lighting service. Each lamp is 2,000 candle-power and is enclosed in such a way that the illumination is clear and free of shadows.

A circuit of thirty-eight of the new lamps has been in use in the East End for several months and the lamps have been giving good service.

The city has 167 street arc lamps. The first circuit to be equipped with the new lamps is the one in the business section of the city.

ACCIDENT NEAR NEWMAN BRIDGE

Vehicle Struck by a C., D. & M. Car Wednesday.

J. D. Almendinger, residing four miles northwest of Prospect, had a narrow escape from serious injury and perhaps death, and lost a horse in an accident which occurred at Grigsby's crossing, about one-half miles south of the Newman bridge, on the C., D. & M., shortly after 8 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Almendinger was driving across the tracks from the west and did not notice the approach of a car from the north.

The motorman did not see the rig in time to apply the air brakes and the car struck the horse with such force as to break the shafts from the buggy and carry the animal a distance of thirty feet down the track.

Almendinger was not thrown out, although the buggy was turned almost completely around.

A SURPRISE FOR MARION FRIENDS

Miss May Wooley and Mr. Harry E. Vestal Wed.

The many friends of Harry E. Vestal of this city will be agreeably surprised to learn of his marriage, which occurred at noon Thursday, to Miss May Wooley, a popular young lady of Ada. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents by Rev. A. Edwin Smith and was witnessed by a number of the relatives and friends of both parties.

Mr. Vestal is now taking a course in pharmacy at the Ohio Normal university at Ada.

A FAMILY DINNER AT THE BENZ HOME

Small Company Entertained Christmas Near Agosta.

Mrs. Margretha Benz entertained her children and grandchildren at a Christmas dinner, Monday, at her home two miles southeast of Agosta.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Garverick and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Benz of LaRue; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Flocken and son, Frederick, of Marion; Wilbert Baldinger of Galion; Miss Ethel Redd, Miss Hazel Redd, A. S. Benz and G. A. Benz of Agosta.

The Harvey ditch improvement in Marion and Grand Prairie townships was granted by the county commissioners Thursday.

SELECTION OF A NEW PASTOR

Presbyterians Call Rev. George M. Rourke.

FIVE MINISTERS ARE CANDIDATES

Rev. Mr. Rourke Is a Young Man and Makes a Favorable Impression When He Preaches Two Trial Sermons—He Is Notified of the Decision Reached.

The congregation of the First Presbyterian church, at a meeting held Wednesday evening, selected Rev. George M. Rourke of Sac City, Iowa, as successor to Dr. Frank Granstaff, until recently pastor here. A formal notification of the action of the congregation has been mailed to Rev. Mr. Rourke.

The resolution naming Rev. Mr. Rourke as the choice of the congregation and authorizing the issuance of a call to the Iowa minister was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Previous to the adoption of this resolution a vote of the congregation was taken on four of the five ministers who had been candidates for the local pastorate. The vote resulted as follows:

Rev. Mr. Rourke, 168; Rev. Jesse Bruce, Pittsburg, 36; Rev. Mr. Whitehead, Newport, Kentucky, 22; Rev. Mr. Porter, Oxford, one. Before the vote was taken a communication was read from Rev. Mr. Shields of Middletown withdrawing his name from the list of candidates.

Following Rev. Mr. Rourke's selection a vote was taken placing his salary at $2,000 per year, and granting him a month's vacation annually.

The meeting was in charge of Rev. C. E. Lownie, pastor of the West End mission. The congregation first voted on the question of whether the selection of a pastor should be made at once. Of the 218 members present, 163 voted for the proposition and fifty-five against it.

Rev. Mr. Rourke preached two trial sermons here several weeks ago, and made a very favorable impression with his brilliancy of thought and eloquence. He is a young man, not over thirty-five years of age, and is now pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Sac City, Iowa. He is a graduate of Princeton college.

AN AGED RESIDENT DIES NEAR MORRAL

The Death of the Venerable John Gillooly.

John Gillooly, aged eighty-four years, died of cancer and the infirmities of old age at his home, two miles and a half southwest of Morral, Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. He had been in very feeble health for a number of years.

The deceased was born in Ireland and had lived in Marion county nearly fifty years. He was well known among the older residents of the county.

Two sons survive, Patrick Gillooly of near Morral and Peter Gillooly of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

The funeral service was conducted at St. Mary's church in this city, Friday morning, followed by interment in St. Mary's cemetery.

JOSEPH MURPHY IS IN COLUMBUS JAIL

Charge Is Made by Miss Baker of London.

While in company with Mayor John G. Mader at Columbus, Wednesday evening, Joseph Murphy, a well-known local contractor, who has the $50,000 sewage and disposal plant at London, was arrested at the union station and locked up in the county jail on a charge preferred by Lena A. Baker of London. She claims she is eighteen years old and unmarried.

Miss Baker and her mother came to Columbus from London, Wednesday. The girl had called Murphy over the telephone and requested him to meet her at the union station. She filed an affidavit against Murphy soon after her arrival in Columbus and met him with a constable and two policemen.

"That's the man," cried the mother, when the constable walked up and told Murphy he was under arrest, to the surprise of Mayor Mader.

Murphy declares that he is being made the victim of a hold-up game. He claims that the Baker girl is under the impression that he is rich and has taken this means to extort money from him.

PROBATE COURT.

Judge G. H. Foster, Friday afternoon, gave a hearing on exceptions filed to the account of Marshall S. Burdge, administrator of the estate of George W. Burdge, late of La Rue.

Charles I. Wilson, administrator of the estate of C. D. Jones, late of Waldo, has filed a report of an inventory and appraisement.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Clayton D. McClung of Marion and Ida M. Pangborn of Big Island and to Ernest Newlove and Zulu Spicer of Marion.

Marriage licenses were issued by Probate Judge Foster Saturday to Daniel S. Phelps and Belle Milligan of Marion, Harry L. Armstrong and Myrtle May Carney of Marion, William P. Dowson and Luella Ingle of Marion, Homer E. Barnthouse and Cora May Coon of Big Island, Simon W. Baker of Morral and Cora E. Drake of Marion, Moutie L. Harruff of Richland township and Margaret Dain of Marion, Clayton Edwards and Nellie Stevens of Marion, Edward L. Ingle and Laura E. Neidhart of Marion, Levi Yake and Alma I. Klingel, Richland township.

Thirteen marriage licenses were issued Saturday by Probate Judge Foster. The following is a list of those who secured licenses Saturday afternoon: Carl Smothers and Clara Linstedt, Marion; Charles W. Lynn, Columbus, and Valeria V. Watkins, Marion; Guy V. Dickey, Kitanning, Pennsylvania, and Estella Wilson, Marion; Charles W. Cookston and Alice Moon, Cochranton.

William Melly has been appointed administrator of the estate of William J. Melly.

Marriage licenses have been issued to John D. Jones and Mary Rizor of Bowling Green township, Fred Brady of Big Island and May O'Connell of Marion, Frank Hammond and Rowena Wenora Lego of Marion.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Hopes Subscription for a Wedding Present May Be Abandoned.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The following statement was given out at the White House this morning:

"The president's attention having been called to a despatch from Baker City, Oregon, to the effect that a subscription was about to be started for a wedding present for Miss Roosevelt, the president stated that, while he deeply appreciated this evidence of good will, he hoped nothing of the kind would be undertaken. In fact, he wished particularly that the proposed collection of funds should not be made."

AIR BRAKES FAIL TO WORK PROPERLY

Dr. A. L. Gast Injured and Passengers Shaken.

The failure of the air brakes to work on a northbound interurban car as the car approached the S-shaped trestle over the Hocking Valley railroad this side of Delaware, about 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, resulted in serious injuries to Dr. A. L. Gast of Prospect. Mrs. Matilda Thew and L. C. Smith of this city were also passengers on the car and they, together with a number of others, were thrown from their seats. Mrs. Thew received several bad bruises.

A Final Hearing.

The board of county commissioners gave a final hearing Wednesday on the Mahaffey ditch, which has been petitioned for by Marion township farmers. County Surveyor Edward S. Ault's report was accepted and January 6 was set as the date for awarding the contract. The ditch will be a mile in length.

Mrs. Charles L. Close of Greenville is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kennedy of west Church street.

January Prices

On many useful articles that mean big savings to you.

Men's fancy shirts..... 29 & 39c
Men's work shirts..... 45c
Men's heavy fleece lined underwear..... 39c
Men's all wool underwear..... 98c
Men's overalls..... 49 to 75c
Men's checkered blankets..... 75c to $1.00
Cotton blankets per pair..... 50c
Regular $1.50 knotted comforts..... $1.00
Good outing flannel per yard..... 5c
Regular $1.00 outing flannel night robes..... 75c
Large size heavy canvas gloves..... 10c
Best canvas mittens pair..... 10 & 15c
Men's 10c leather mittens at..... 25c
Men's 25c leather mittens at..... 19c
Golf gloves, all sizes..... 10, 25, 35 & 50c

THE ARK

145 and 147 South Main Street.
J. B. LAYTON.

Largest, Strongest and Most Progressive Life Insurance Company in the World.

We Sometimes Fail

To secure an application because we can not prove to a man beyond a reasonable doubt, that if he lives he will realize six per cent compound interest on his money. Thus there are men, who will not protect even their families, unless they can have a big profit in it. Life insurance is not a scheme for making money,—beware of the agent who so represents it. By taking out a policy in the MUTUAL or some other first-class company you accomplish what it would be impossible for you to do in any other way, namely, the creation of an estate instantly and at once for the face value of the policy, and to pay for it on the installment plan if you live twenty years. As a compulsory savings bank, no other method compares with it. For the best there is in life insurance, talk with

Wm. M. Jackson.

SALT.

A car load of Salt just arrived. It is very nice and in good new barrels.

No. 1 Medium, per barrel, $1.00
No. 1 Fine Granulated, per barrel, $1.00
No. 1 Medium, 10 pounds for 5c
No. 1 Granulated, 10 pounds for 5c

The No. 1 Granulated is as nice as the best Table Salt in the market.

PEPPER.

We have a very large lot of it—the highest grades and sifted.

Butcher Pepper, per lb.... 25c
Fine Ground Pepper, per lb., 25c
Grain Pepper in five-pound lots, per pound.... 20c

THE CONSUMERS
Wholesale Grocery.
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.
PHONES Citizens 1174 Bell 317 Y

Imported Figs
Fard Dates
Navel Oranges
Malaga Grapes
York State Apples
Kings
Greenings
and
York Imperials.

R. T. LEWIS & CO.

JAMES B. DUKE. MRS. JAMES B. DUKE.

THE SENSATIONAL DUKE DIVORCE CASE.

The divorce suit of James B. Duke against his wife is attracting universal attention by reason of the wealth and social prominence of the principals. The couple were married a little more than a year ago, but lived together happily only a few months. Mr. Duke is the multimillionaire president of the American Tobacco company, commonly referred to as the tobacco trust, and Mrs. Duke alleges that at his magnificent country place near Somerville, N. J., she was snubbed and grossly ignored by the two Smith sisters who for years have been in charge of the place. Mr Duke sued in New Jersey, and his wife contested his right to do so, claiming that he is a resident of New York. The decision of the court was in favor of the contention of the husband.

MEETING UNDER PARENTAL ROOF

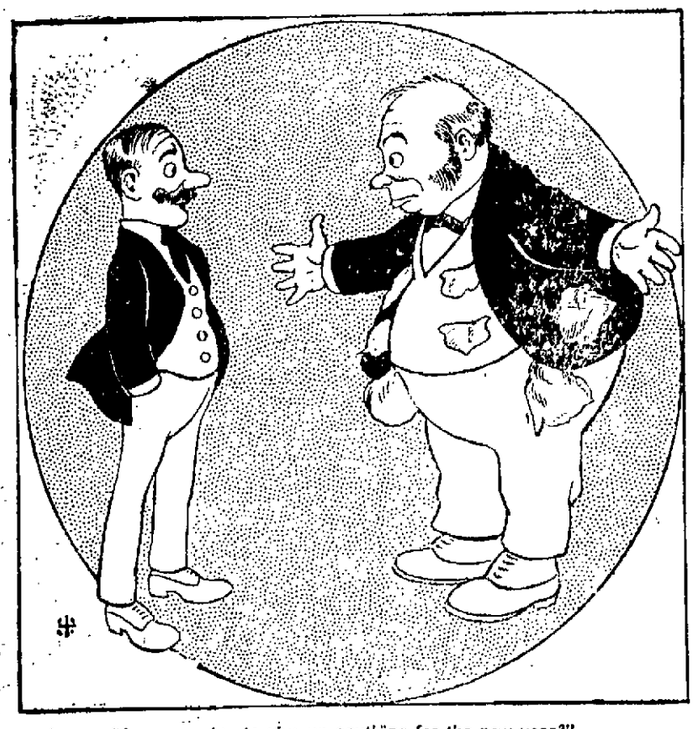
Henry Scholl Meets Brother After Twenty Years.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Scholl have returned from Akron, where they spent Christmas with Mr. Scholl's family. While home Mr. Scholl met his brother, Louis, whom he had not seen in twenty years. Louis J. Scholl resided with his brother, Henry, in this city up to the time of his going South. He is now located in Rockwood, Tennessee, where he conducts a newspaper. Since his leaving the city he has been married, and is now the father of three children.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEW YEAR'S WITH THE JESTERS

THE ANNUAL HOLDUP.



Jones: "Are you going to give up anything for the new year?"
De Broke: "Not on your life! I've already given up everything but my clothes."

DIFFERENT NOW.

Wife: "Before we were married you said I was a dream."
Husband: "Yes, but I didn't know then that your money was a dream."

AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

Colonel Brown—And so you quarreled with young Jones because he put his arm round your waist?

Miss Ongbenpwong—He didn't put his arm round my waist, but he tried.

Colonel Brown—Yes, of course, that's what I mean.

THE REASON WHY.

She was a lovely girl, but she didn't know anything about the language of the game.

"Why," she innocently asked, "why does that big fellow look as if he had stuffed himself with a pillow?"

The young man at her side laughed convulsively.

"So that he can touch down!" he hoarsely shrieked and fell off the seat.

A CAREFUL HAT RAISER.

"Do you take off your hat to women in elevators?"

"Certainly not—unless I know them."

ENIGMATICAL.

"Does her hair curl naturally?"

"Well, her natural hair doesn't."

PERTINENT INQUIRY.

Sappy—I—aw—have an idea, doncher know, and—

Gladys—Excuse me, but are you quite certain of your ability to distinguish between ideas and wheels?

FASHION.

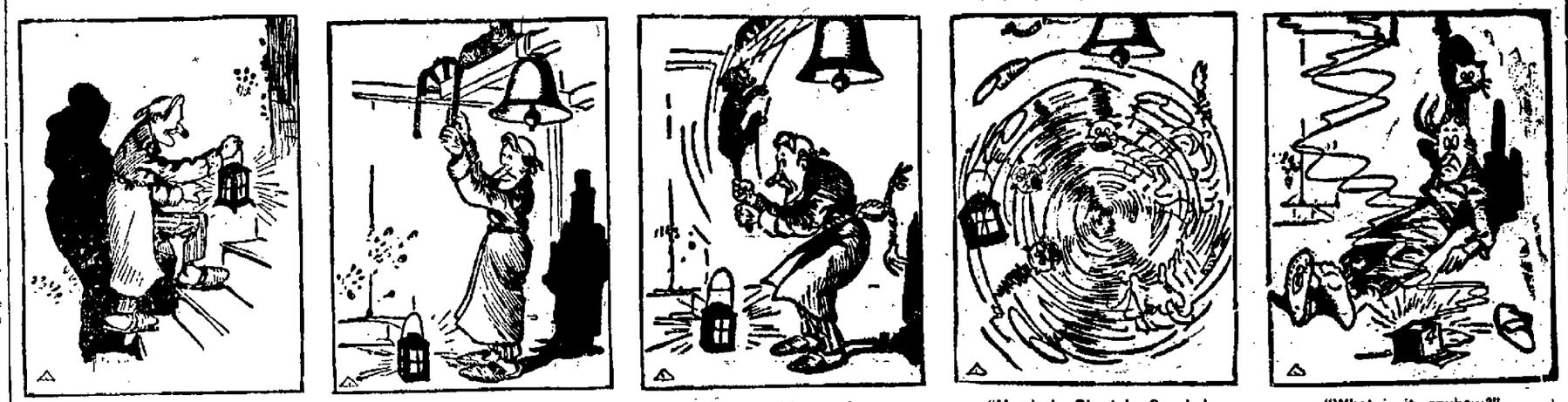
Butler—Wot time is ut, Jeems?

Footman—It must be going on 3 o'clock; the missus has just made her fifth change of costume!

A HELPING HAND.

The hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the earth.
But the hand that beats three aces—
Bet on that for all you're worth.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PASSING YEAR.



"Now, for the seventy-seventh time, I will ring in the new year."

"It is just 12 o'clock. I will pull the bell rope at once—"

"How fuzzy this rope has—"

"Murder! Ghosts! Spooks!"

"What is it, anyhow?"

HUMAN NATURE.

"Ah, how sad it is to look back down the trodden path of the old year and contemplate the wasted opportunities and the unwitting mistakes that line it."

"Yes, and how sad it is to think that the opportunities were wasted and the mistakes made by our friends—never by ourselves."

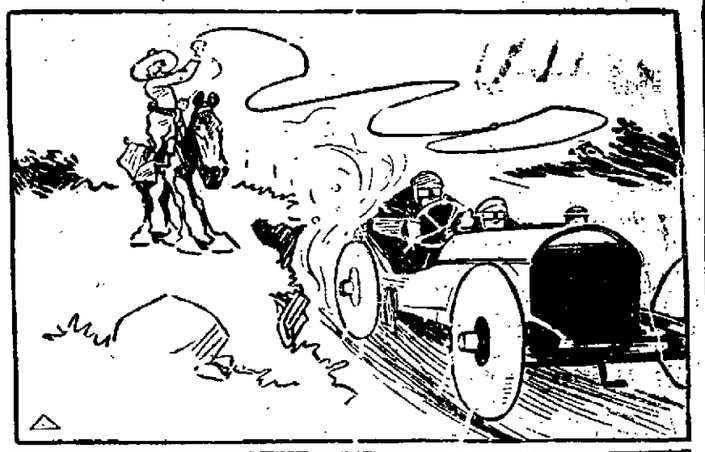
NEW YEAR'S COMPENSATION.

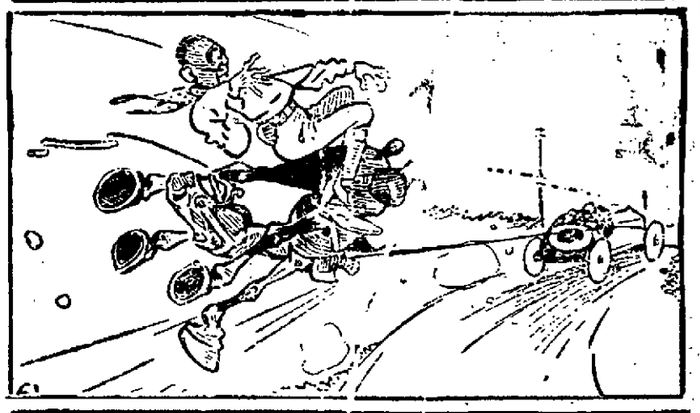
Mr. Charge: "My brother is just halfway around the world from us."

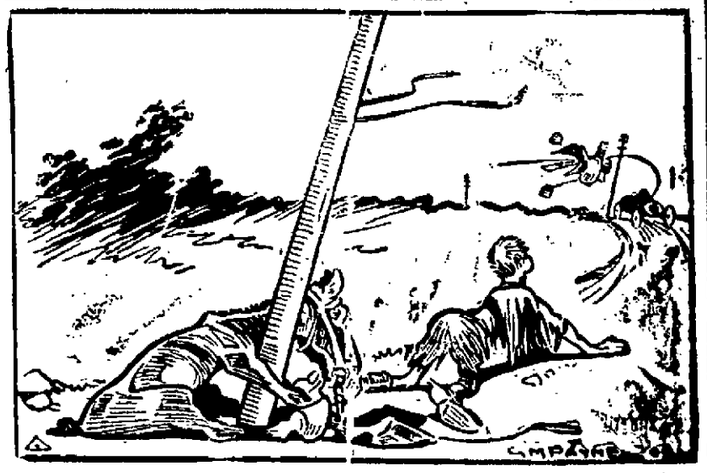
Mrs. Charge: "How fortunate you are, for you get your New Year's good wishes half a day ahead of him.

Mr. Charge: "Yes, but his December bills fall due half a day later than mine."

THE DOWNFALL OF LASSO BILL.







OF COURSE.

"You lazy young scamp! You ought to imitate the busy ant!"

"Well so I do. Me and me pals play in de sand nearly all day!"

HE WAS "IT."

She—Oh! Henry, that cow seems to be coming fast!

Henry—Er—yes. I'm afraid she has lost her calf and—

She—Well, do something quick to make her see that you are not it.

REASON.

Newlywed—My wife is really an angel.

Crustybach—Why, they tell me she can't cook.

Newlywed—That's why; she doesn't try to.

A DIFFICULT CASE.

Doctor—I'm afraid I'll have to call a consultation.

Nurse—Why, I thought the patient was getting well.

Doctor—He is, but I'll have to call in a lawyer to help me collect my bill.

BIRTHS.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Wiley of Blaine avenue, Saturday morning.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Lust of south State street, Saturday evening.

Born, Christmas evening, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gottfrey of Richland township.

Born, Christmas evening, a son to Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Thompson of north Prospect street.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Houseworth residing near Waldo Christmas night.

McClellan Gets Certificate.

New York, Dec. 27.—Mayor McClellan today received his certificate of re-election and bets are now payable. According to the figures of the canvassing board, McClellan's plurality over Hearst is 3,472.

FOR SALE—Two road horses weighing 1100 each, five and six years old; two yearling colts, coming two years old. Will sell at a bargain. See Ora Danner, 119 Niles street. 21-t5-wk-1-c

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.

John Herr vs. Robert Young and the Cincinnati Distilling Company.

Before H. C. Thompson, Justice of the Peace of Marion Township, Marion county, Ohio.

On the 11th day of December, A. D. 1905, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of $24.00 and $5.00 the probable costs of action.

JOHN HERR.

L. E. Myers, Attorney for plaintiff. December 27, 1905—28-th-15.

Local Time Card

ERIE RAILROAD

FROM UNION STATION.
In Effect June 25, 1905.

Eastbound.

*No. 10	Chautauqua Ex.	12:20 am
*No. 8,	New York Ex.	5:22 am
*No. 4,	Vestibule Limit'd	6:33 pm
*No. 16	Accommodation	12:40 pm
†No. 22,	Arrives	10:00 am

C. and E. Division.

*No. 9,	Chicago Express	12:20 am
*No. 5,	Vestibuled Ltd.	10:34 am
†No. 21		7:00 am
‡No. 13		3:30 pm
*No. 7	Pacific Express	11:10 pm

South and Cincinnati.

*No. 9,	Cincinnati Ex.	1:00 am
*No. 3,	Vestibuled Ltd.	10:32 am
‡No. 13		3:30 pm
No. 57,	Monday only	4:00 pm

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

15 daily accommodation 9:50 a. m., between Kent and Marion.

L. H. Nebergall, Ticket Agent.
O. L. Enos, Trav. Pass. Ag't.
Marion, Ohio.
Phones, Home, 246, Bell, 177.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

UNION DEPOT.

Westbound.

No. 11	*5:55 am
No. 3	x7:45 am
No. 19	*9:56 am
No. 29	*2:00 pm
No. 43	*7:30 pm
No. 5	x4:40 pm
Local freight	x11:45 am

Eastbound.

No. 26	*10:48 am
No. 46	*12:17 N
No. 10	x5:30 pm
No. 16	*7:25 pm
No. 18	*11:34 pm
Local freight	x8:30 pm

* Daily. x daily except Sunday.
Effective June 18, 1905.

Hocking Valley

UNION STATION TIME CARD.

Northbound.	Southbound.
No. 31. 7:00 am	*No. 30. 5:50 am
*No. 33. 10:25 am	*No. 38. 7:20 am
*No. 35. 4:20 pm	*No. 32. 10:25 am
*No. 37. 10:50 pm	No. 34. 1:36 pm
*No. 39. 6:10 pm	*No. 36. 7:15 pm

*Daily.
No. 38 starts from Marion.
No. 39 stops at Marion.
No. 39 will leave Columbus 6 p. m. on Sundays.
Effective Sunday, December 10, 1905.

PASSENGER TRAINS
Pennsylvania Lines.

By Central Standard Time

Northbound	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	◆ 440	◆ 444	s 464
Lv. Columbus...	6:50	5:00	6:00
Delaware...	7:32	5:50	6:49
MARION...	8:08	6:36	7:30
Bucyrus...	8:41	7:10	8:05
Ar. Sandusky...	10:20	8:40	9:45
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Southbound	A.M.	P.M.
	* 441	◆ 445
Lv. Sandusky...	6:05	3:55
Bucyrus...	7:35	5:30
MARION...	8:08	6:04
Delaware...	8:51	6:49
Ar. Columbus...	9:40	7:35
	A.M.	P.M.

* Daily. ◆ Daily except Sunday. s Sunday only.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HAPPY NEW YEAR

IF the importance of a holiday were measured by its antiquity New Year's day would rank next to the one made obligatory upon mankind on that awful day on Mount Sinai. The custom of recognizing the day by some sort of religious observance seems to have prevailed among most of the nations of antiquity. The Jews, the Egyptians, the Romans, the Chinese, the Mohammedan races and even the wild tribes of central Europe all regarded New Year's day with special interest. It is probable that its observance in modern times is rather less general and more colorless than at any other period of the world's history.

It has had its ins and outs, its times of wide popularity and its moments of sudden and almost inexplicable subsidence. For the past generation of Americans it was the social holiday of all others, but the present day arbiters will have none of it. Its social observance is relegated to the fringe of society and to the foreign element which still clings fondly to the customs of its forefathers. The permanence of its religious observance in the United States is due to the coincident celebration of the feast of the Circumcision, which is meaningless to all save Roman, Greek and Anglican Catholics.

Yet it has had and still has in some parts of the round world a tremendous vogue as a festival. Like Christmas, it has not always been a fixed holiday, and even in these days the mandate of Numa Pompilius, the Sabine gentleman who believed that he had a mission to declare Jan. 1 the beginning of the year, is not operative outside of Christendom, and only in a portion of that. When Christianity was introduced into Rome it was thought wise to retain the observance of the festival which had meant so much to the pagan forefathers. The early Christian fathers saw little merit in the perpetuation of a feast so inseparably connected with the orgies and mad riot of heathendom and were not backward in saying so. The western church, however, hesitated to discredit a custom which had obtained such a hold on the people, and it permitted Numa's holiday to continue, only stipulating that it should be converted into a day of prayer, fasting and humiliation.

But it did not work. The people were quite willing to adopt the feast, but not in its new form. They had become so habituated to the social features of the day that its new phase seemed meaningless and distasteful. Tatius, a king of the Sabines who lived about 800 years before the birth of Christianity, made a law requiring his subjects to give presents on the first day of the year. In order that there should be no failure to keep the law and no opportunity to plead lack of recipients, he directed that all gifts should come to him. His successors continued the practice and in time the exchanging of gifts became popular and the incidental festivity assumed a fixed character.

This custom of extorting New Year's gifts from their subjects was borrowed from the Roman emperors by the English kings and continued to the time of Elizabeth, who was very particular to let it be known that she saw much in the practice that was meritorious. According to the veracious chroniclers of her day, she must have been the peer of any "grafter" before her time or since. "Not in vaine prayers and pious mumblings; not in wanton feasts and ye drynkynge of much wine; not in ribald jests and divilish syngynge; these be not ye manner of keepynge ye day, but by ye proper gifts to ye sovereign." This forcibly expressed opinion left no opportunity for misunderstanding, and there was none. Every one associated with the virgin queen in any capacity, from the powerful officers of state to the humblest scullion in the royal kitchen, knew what it meant and governed himself accordingly.

There is not one of the 365 days of the Julian calendar which is not the date of more than one happening of supreme importance to mankind at large, and New Year's comes in for its full share. It was on the first day of the year in 1801 that Ireland passed into an incorporate union with Great Britain and the three countries became known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. On New Year's day of 1307 William Tell and his father-in-law, Walter Furst, and three friends entered into a compact to resist the tyrannous rule of the Austrian governor, Gessler, and declined "to doff their ready caps in air at sight of that great ruffian." Then followed the apple shooting episode and in time the independence of Switzerland.

On New Year's day of 1651 the Scotch were having a high old time, in spite of the fact that Cromwell and a hostile army were occupying the southern part of the country. They had got hold of a Stuart, a real, live Stuart, and they crowned him king of Scotland and all the neighboring regions. It was not because they were fond of the Stuarts that they made the ancient abbey of Scone resound with their acclamations of "Long live Charles II. of Scotland!" They had a profound distaste for Stuarts in general and especially for this lad who had promised with a feeble, boyish oath to become the enemy of prelacy, but they hated their anti-Calvinistic brethren of the south with an intensity that made any other evil welcome. The scheme to thwart Cromwell and his hosts was a lamentable failure, but the Marquis of Argyle and his reckless fellow conspirators had one memorable New Year's.

Many things have happened in America on New Year's day. From a sentimental standpoint one of the most memorable of them is the first public appearance of the American flag, which was unfurled by Washington at Cambridge, Mass., on New Year's day of 1776. It showed thirteen stripes of red and white, emblematic of the union of the thirteen original colonies against British oppression. This flag was designed by Franklin, Lynch and Harrison, and it was adopted officially, with some slight modifications, by the Continental congress in the following June.

But the greatest thing that ever happened on an American New Year's was the emancipation proclamation, which was issued Jan. 1, 1863. In deference to an American custom of long standing President Lincoln had been receiving a long line of visitors. Toward the close of the afternoon the paper was brought to him by the secretary of state to receive his signature. As the president took the pen he observed with a grim smile: "Mr. Seward, I have been shaking hands all day and my right arm is almost paralyzed. Now, if my hand should tremble when I sign this proclamation I suppose those who will come after us will say, 'He hesitated.' If they do, you bear me witness that I affirm that my whole soul is in this act and that if I ever get into history it will be on account of my connection with this matter." After he had rubbed his arm a moment, he turned to the table, took up the pen and wrote slowly and as firmly as he could, "Abraham Lincoln."

It was not only the pivotal act of his administration, but it was the great event of the century, the most vital New Year's act ever attempted. Before the sun went down bells rang over all New England and New York, over the mountains of Pennsylvania, across the prairies of the west and even to the Pacific coast. Great public meetings were held, resolutions of approval were passed and in hundreds of churches thanksgivings were offered. For once the religious and social observances of New Year's were blended in a harmonious whole.

AMBROSE ELLISON.

Let the Good Work Go On

SIM. L. HORN, Huntsville, O.

Retired merchant and farmer. The heaviest land owner in Logan County, endorses The Common Sense Catarrh Cure in the following letter. Listen to what he says: HUNTSVILLE, O., Nov. 15. The Common Sense Drug Mfg. Co.,

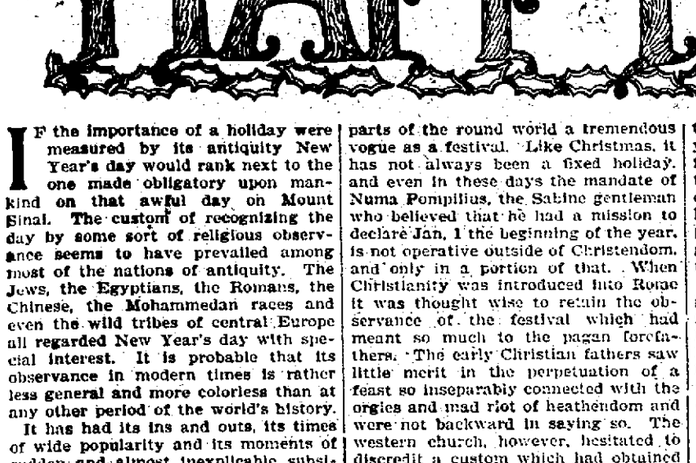
Dear Sirs: I have found The Common Sense Catarrh Cure very satisfactory and have recommended its use to several friends. It certainly answers the great demand for a reliable catarrh cure. Your list of testimonials containing the report of several hundred cures in Logan and Hardin Counties, resulting from its use, I have read with much interest, the majority of whom are personally known to me, whose truth no one can question. Your efforts should meet the hearty approval of every fair minded citizen. Let the good work go on. Very respectfully yours, SIM. L. HORN.

Like rust, the great despoiler catarrh enters every home. Address The Common Sense Drug Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ohio. Sole manufacturers of the following special remedies:

The Common Sense Catarrh Cure.
The Common Sense Pile Cure.
The Common Sense Special Liver Pills.
The Common Sense Special Nervine.
The Common Sense Headache & Neuralgia Cure
The Common Sense Powerful Specific quickly cures the worst blood diseases.

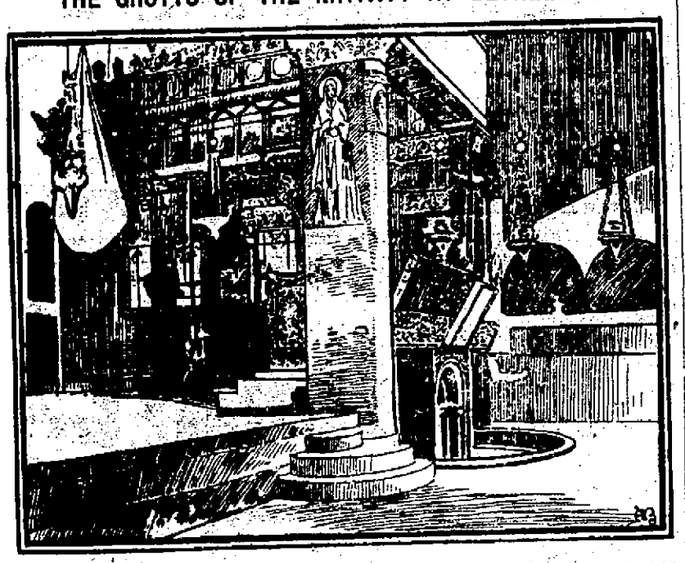
A Few Interesting Pictures From Far and Near

A JAPANESE NAVAL FUNERAL.



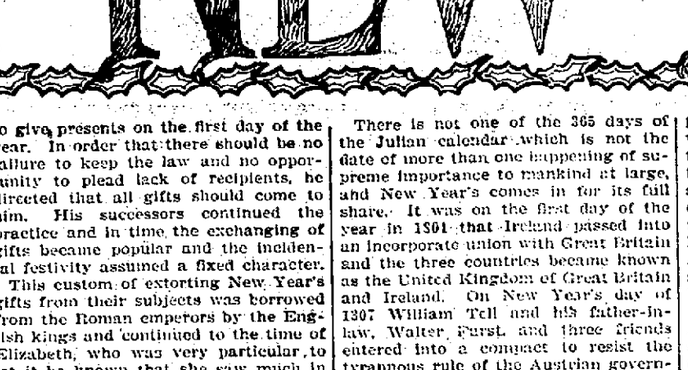
In the funeral procession herewith illustrated the two leaders are carrying the orders which belonged to their dead comrade. All the others are bearing wooden tablets on which is inscribed the "dead name" of the fallen hero. In Japan every dead person is given a new name, and the old one is never spoken.

THE GROTTO OF THE NATIVITY AT BETHLEHEM.



The splendid shrine shown in the cut is believed to cover the very spot upon which stood the manger in which Christ was born. An unbroken tradition coming down from the middle of the second century of the Christian era fixes upon this precise spot as the veritable birthplace, and there has been little inclination among Christians of all creeds to dissent. At the present day it is under the joint protection of the Greek, Armenian and Latin churches, and they derive the privilege from the sultan of Turkey, who is the ruler of the country.

GOATSKIN WINE BOTTLES OF THE PRESENT TIME.



The cut shows the method adopted by the wine growers of Madeira in conveying their product from the mountain vineyards of the island to the exporters on the coast. Goatskins are filled with the wine, and then weigh about ninety pounds each. The carriers, called borracheiros, carry the skins suspended from a strap buckled across the forehead. On the return trip the bags are inflated with air in order to preserve the equipoise.

A MYSTERIOUS STONE.

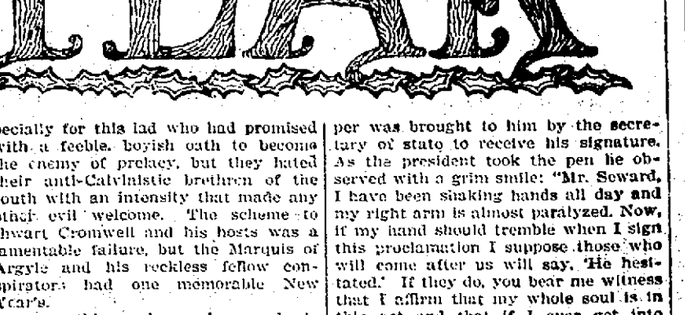
The curious stone shown in the cut was found recently in an old building in West Philadelphia and has attracted much attention from scientists all over the country. It is known to be an idol

of Aztec origin, but its exact history is a matter of lively speculation. It is carved in limestone, and its worn and seamed appearance denotes great age. For awhile it was believed that it had been stolen from some collection, but no one has claimed it thus far, and its origin and history are still shrouded in mystery.

A WELL DISGUISED SPORTSMAN.

The rather sinister looking individual in the picture is not a well armed tramp, as his appearance suggests, but Prince Leopold of Bavaria, eldest son of the regent of that kingdom and one of the most devoted princely sportsmen in Europe. He is in the habit of making prolonged hunting tours into the Bavarian Alps and forests and usually returns to civilization loaded with abundant evidences of his prowess. Prince Leopold is the Nimrod of the Bavarian court and a worthy rival of the German kaiser in that direction.

A CURIOUS BRIDGE IN IRELAND.



The interesting structure shown in the picture spans a ravine on the Irish coast near Belfast. The north coast of the Emerald isle is very broken, and in many places the public highways are maintained with the greatest difficulty on account of the winter freshets. So many ordinary bridges have been carried away by the storms that much ingenuity has been exercised in order to secure permanence. One of the latest is this skeleton structure of steel hoops firmly secured at both ends with anchors of the same metal.

THE ARMENIAN QUARTER OF SHUSHA.

Shusha is an important town in the Caucasus which was ravaged by fire and sword during the recent riots in the Russian empire. All the best portion of the town, as may be seen from the cut, was burned. The hill quarter, which is still standing, consists of residences. The chief inhabitants of the town are Armenians, and many of them had grown wealthy as merchants and traders. The lawless Russian mob destroyed all of the business portion of the city and pillaged the shops and butchered the owners.

LENGTH OF RIVERS.

The longest river in the world is the Nile, 4,000 miles; in Europe, the Volga, 2,114 miles; in Asia, the Yangtse Kiang, 3,160 miles; in America, the Mississippi-Missouri, 2,350 miles. The shortest important river in the world is the Thames, 215 miles.

GREAT SALT MOUNTAIN.

In Santo Domingo there is a remarkable salt mountain, a mass of crystalline salt almost four miles long, said to contain nearly 90,000,000 tons, and to be so clear that medium sized print can be read with ease through a block a foot thick.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

When a very wealthy man goes as American ambassador to one of the leading capitals of Europe, leases a palace and entertains lavishly amid surroundings of splendor, his wealth as well as his intellect are in the employ of the government. Notwithstanding the American worship of riches, this nation is not prepared to admit that all its citizens of diplomatic ability have large private fortunes. Some rich men have been sent abroad to fill high positions mainly because they were wealthy. Meanwhile, men in moderate circumstances have little chance to be ambassadors, because they cannot afford the expense. This condition of affairs cannot endure with safety to the nation.

Congressman Longworth of Cincinnati has introduced a bill providing for the purchase, at a cost of not more than $5,000,000, of buildings for the use of United States ambassadors and ministers in foreign capitals. This is a desirable measure. The present method of leaving ambassadors and ministers to lodge themselves to the best of their ability is bad for various reasons. Dr. Andrew White in his book of reminiscences has given a vivid picture of the embarrassments which attended his efforts to get suitable lodgings in Berlin and to keep them after he got them. Though this nation is honored by such representatives in foreign countries as Dr. White, as the years pass conditions render it increasingly difficult for scholars to enter the diplomatic service. Congressman Longworth's bill aims to overcome this evil.

Another measure dealing with American representation abroad that should be enacted at the present session is Senator Lodge's bill for the reform of the consular service. Its substitution of salaries for payment by fees; its application of the merit system to the appointment, promotion and retention of consuls; its Americanization of the service and its general raising of the standard of efficiency, are all features of value. The favor which the bill has received from business organizations throughout the country shows that those engaged in foreign trade realize the need of better commercial representation abroad than that obtained by the old method of filling the consular offices by the spoils system.—Chicago News.

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—Butter—Extra creamery 24½; retailers 25½; 26½; firsts 19@22; seconds 17@18; renovated 19@19½; dairies, cooleys 20; firsts 18; ladles 16½@17; packing stock 15@15½; storage 22@22½.

Eggs—Fresh stock at mark 18¼@23¼; prime firsts 26; city trade 28; storage 18½.

Live poultry—Turkeys 14; chickens fowls 10½; roosters 7; springs 10½; ducks 11; geese 8@9.

The directors of the Waddel Ladies' Home association held a meeting at the home Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Rush Hosfall was officially hired as matron of the home, her services having been unofficially announced some time ago. A number of bills for the past month were allowed.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS JAPPED ON THE BUSINESS SIGNS OF TOKIO.

HABERDASHER'S SIGN IN TOKYO.

Nowadays many business signs in the larger Japanese cities are lettered partly in English and partly in the native script. The sign herewith pictured, from a photograph made in Tokyo by a recent visitor, is a combination of that nature over the entrance to a haberdashery in the capital.

SIGN OF A LEATHER GOODS SHOP.

A leather goods emporium on the same street bears the legend, "Journey For Trunk Baggage and Shoes." English as "she is spoke and wrote" by the Japanese is a delectable novelty for tourists and English speaking residents. This ludicrous combination is most apparent near the mission compounds.

TONSORIAL ARTIST'S SIGN.

Proceeding half a block, one comes in contact with a barber's bid for custom after the fashion herewith shown. Another sign on the same shop reads, "Hygiene and Art Special Believe Barber."

A FASHIONABLE BAKESHOP.

One of the most prosperous bakers in Tokyo may be found at the sign shown in the cut. "Confectionery" and "biscuits" are easily deciphered, but "spence carts" is a puzzle which is not so encouraging. The proprietor of the shop believes that he has mastered the English language and literature.

LAUNDRY AND WIG MANUFACTORY.

The enterprising Japanese whose sign is given herewith is also the proprietor of a laundry in which a notice is posted to this effect: "We Most Cleanly and Carefully Wash Our Customers With Cheap Prices." His wig department is announced by "Artistic Hair Ornament Goods Sell to Every People."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

KLEINMAIERS.

Two Dollars

Buys this handsome little suits in sizes 3 to 8 years. Comes in either plain blue or fancy stripe neatly trimmed with gilt buttons, etc. The material is fully half-wool.

Kleinmaiers.

Many a so-called blue-blooded aristocrat has a red nose.

THE

Warner & Edwards

Store.

All strictly Christmas goods at one-third off.

Cloaks and Furs at reduced prices.

Remnants wool dress goods—remnant prices.

Short lengths silk—remnant prices.

All wool tricot waistings 20c.

44 inch storm serges, all good shades 50c.

36 inch navy camels hair 39c.

A lot high grade patterns dress goods $3 99.

One case indigo calicoes 5c.

The spring line Egyptian cambrics 12½c.

Warner & Edwards

UNION WATCH NIGHT SERVICE

LaRue Churches Will Join in a Meeting.

ELEVATOR COMPANY SEEKS A MANAGER

Jay Spaulding Will Move to Marion Soon and Begin Duties as Deputy County Auditor—Many Visitors for the Holidays at LaRue—News Notes of Interest.

La Rue, Dec 28.—[Special]—While visiting relatives here a few days ago H. B. Dickason was taken quite sick and is now under a physician's care

No hope is entertained for the permanent recovery of the aged Mrs. Elizabeth Self.

Clarence DeLauder, who for several weeks has been suffering an attack of appendicitis, is now nicely recovering.

The La Rue Elevator company seeks a general manager to take the place of Jay Spaulding, who will move to Marion and will be deputy auditor after January 1.

There will be a union watch night service next Sunday night at the M E church, all the pastors and several of the members of the churches taking part.

Mrs Virdue and Ray Baughman of Columbus are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs G. T. Baughman.

Mrs N. A Copeland and Mrs May Reynolds of Fostoria are visiting for a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs W M Drake

Don Clement Carrol Bell, George Long and Ernest Scott attended the funeral of Roy Johnston at Carey, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl C. Clark spent Christmas with relatives in Dayton.

Mr and Mrs. William Berry of Greenville were guests of Rev. and Mrs A J Bussard from Saturday until Tuesday evening

Mr. and Mrs W. H. Spragg and Mrs Sarah Anderson were Christmas guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eliza Howser of Marion.

Mrs C. M. Tannyhill and Mrs. Calvin Moore were business visitors in Marion, Tuesday.

Mrs Celia Harden and son, Lloyd, of Marion were in La Rue, Monday and Tuesday, visiting relatives.

T D Virden and C. H. Sutton were in Forest on business Wednesday.

Willie Sharpe of Pleherington visited his parents here a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Plank of Delaware were guests of Mrs Plank's mother Sunday and Monday.

Harry and Floyd Delander of Spencer are spending the holidays with relatives here.

Emma Winsfield of Galion is the guest of Alma Kraner this week.

R. K Comb and family of Caledonia were here from Saturday until Tuesday, guests of Mrs Comb's father

B. M. Sager of Lorain was here Tuesday on business

Miss Hazel Clark of Marion was a guest of La Rue friends Monday.

Miss Clara Clark, a Marion schoolteacher, passed a few days this week with her parents here.

Mrs. J A. Mouser of Latty is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. F. Kniffin, this week.

Mrs. Jane Mears is visiting relatives in Marion this week

Mrs. L. G. Copeland paid Marion a business visit Friday.

Mr and Mrs. John Morral and daughter spent several days this week as guests of Morral relatives.

Mr and Mrs William Clark were guests of Marion friends Sunday and Monday.

W. P Holland visited his sister in Columbus from Saturday until Tuesday.

Homer Williams was in Marion Saturday on business.

W. G. Smith of La Rue was married at Spencer Saturday

Mrs R A. Smith of Marseilles visited her son, E. S Smith, Sunday.

W. I Harmon and family of Kenton visited friends here Sunday.

James Cramer and family and Mrs. George Rosebrook and children were the guests of Bucyrus friends Saturday.

THE ERIE MAKES A BIG PURCHASE

Contract Is Closed for Part of Lee Estate.

LAND IS SUITABLE TO LARGER YARDS

Erie Investment Suggests Agreeable Possibilities to Marion Residents. Deal Is Consummated Without Any Friction, with Special Credit to Officers of Commercial Club.

Real estate agents of the Erie railroad have just closed a contract for the purchase of the land belonging to the Lee estate, the two tracts purchased lying west of Kenton avenue and north and south of the Erie right-of-way

This purchase consummates a real estate deal that covers about 170 acres, and involves a total expenditure on the part of the Erie of about $60,000 -The land secured of Mrs H N Love, Mrs W H Krause, Earl J Lee, Dr. Brinkerhoff and the late M H. Tea gives the Erie an uninterrupted stretch from Kenton avenue to the Little Scioto river, and in width reaches from the widened right-of-way line on the south to Silver street extended on the north.

The real estate purchased is especially suited to the extensive new yards, in process of building, which yards are to be ample for all divisions of the Erie centering here It is no secret that the land purchase exceeds both immediate and probable future needs in yard extensions, so that other intentions of the Erie are left to speculation.

The real estate purchases were conducted from the local end by Messrs. Crissinger and Guthery, the local attorneys of the Erie, while the undertaking was materially assisted by the Marion Commercial club.

In anticipation of the probable desire of the Erie to acquire these lands, the Commercial club bought the Brinkerhoff land last summer, and secured options on the other tracts, which have just now been purchased The club turned over its Brinkerhoff holdings, without profit and without interest on its capital invested

To the Marionite this large Erie investment suggests agreeable anticipations of the future. To have so large an investment in realty consummated without friction or delay is due to the boost-Marion policy of the Commercial club and personal credit is especially due and willingly accorded President J. F. Prendergast and Vice President W E Scofield for their endeavors as officers of the club.

The Pleasant U. B. church members will give an oyster supper New Year's evening at the home of Boon Riders, three miles south of town.

Born, a son, to Mr. and Mrs A. C. Brown of near Scott Town, Thursday night.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENTS

Universalist and Methodist Schools Give Nice Affairs.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM CALEDONIA

Infant Child of Mr. and Mrs. Burt McPeek Dies Wednesday — Epworth League Will Give a Social Affair—Clarence Fields Is Home from Denver, Colorado.

Caledonia, Dec. 29.—[Special]—A son was born to Mr and Mrs. Burt McPeek, a half mile west of town, early Wednesday morning A few hours later the little one died. A short funeral service was held at the home, Thursday forenoon, and interment was made in the Caledonia cemetery

Miss Cinderella Harrold of Rocky River is spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Irey.

Miss Irene Irwin, who has been attending college at Oberlin, is enjoying the holiday vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C Irwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Malloy of Marion are guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G D Marggraf, this week.

C. G. Underwood and Charles Fell went to Columbus Wednesday on a business trip.

Charles Wickess of Dayton and Amos Gouchenour of Lorain visited Sunday and Monday with Mrs. Amanda Warwick and other friends.

Mr and Mrs T. J. Anderson entertained Mr and Mrs John Thomas of Columbus a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Critchfield and son, Ralph, of Mt Gilead, Mr and Mrs Edward Baker and son, Raymond, and daughter, Gertrude, of Fulton spent Saturday and Sunday with Dr. J. E Baker and family.

Mr and Mrs William Koch entertained about seventy-five guests at a party at their home northwest of town, Tuesday evening. The evening was spent with cards and dancing. A fine luncheon was served

Mrs. H M Hart and daughter, Helena Mary, left Thursday for Bucyrus, where they will be the guests of Mrs Hart's parents.

Miss Susan Raub of Barberton called on her many friends here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S Simpson and son, Lubie, are visiting this week with their daughter of Pemberville

Mr. and Mrs Harry Williams and little daughter of Cleveland are at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs A. Williams. Mr. Williams has been quite ill of appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. David Croft left last Saturday for a two weeks' visit with relatives at Streeter, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T Douce of southwest of town left last Friday for a trip through Kansas and Colorado for the benefit of Mrs. Douce's health.

Charles Campbell of Columbus spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W W Campbell, southeast of town.

Mr and Mrs. John Harrison and daughter, Martha, of Cleveland are visiting the former's mother, Mrs Elizabeth Harrison, this week.

Mr. and Mrs T J. Pittman entertained a number of married people at their home on north Main street, Wednesday evening. The time was pleasantly passed with cards and music and a nice lunch was served.

Miss Orpha Coulter of Columbus is spending the week with her mother and other relatives of this place.

A large crowd attended a dance in the town hall, Wednesday evening A pleasant time was enjoyed

Mrs. J. E Baker attended the funeral of a friend at Crestline, Wednesday.

The members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society will hold their next meeting at the home of Mrs. M. R. Harrison, Wednesday afternoon, January 3.

The Universalist and Methodist Sunday-schools held Christmas entertainments at their churches Sunday evening Programs composed of recitations and singing were rendered in a pleasing manner by the scholars to large audiences. The scholars were given a nice treat

Mrs. Mary Hart is the guest of relatives at Indianapolis this week

Mr. and Mrs William Wood and little son of Pittsburg are visiting the former's parents, Mr and Mrs. John Wood, and other relatives this week

Mrs. J. W Thew is spending the holidays with relatives at Montrose, Michigan.

Miss Clara Dallas and Garfield Dallas of Belmont county are guests of G W. Ault and family.

Miss Ethel Douce, who has been attending school at Nottingham, is with relatives here this week.

Clarence Fields, who has been at Denver, Colorado, for some time, came home Christmas day to visit a month with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fields

The Epworth league of the M. E. church will give a social at the home of Mr and Mrs. John Pommert of north High street, Friday evening

Silliness is called sentiment by those who are in love.

HUBER PEOPLE MAKING TEST

Company Seeks To Learn Capacity of Each Machine.

THE EMPLOYES MUST KEEP A TIME RECORD

If Machinery Does Not Come Up to Requirements Steps Will Be Taken To Make Improvements—A Great Deal of Machinery Purchased During the Past Year.

A thorough test of every piece of machinery in the big Huber shops is being made to ascertain the capacity of its output within a given period.

The test has been in progress during the past week, and, so far, the management has been highly pleased with the work turned out.

Every one of the several hundred employes is expected to keep tab of the time consumed in turning out a certain piece by the machine operated by him. When a piece is completed the employe looks at the clock and put down the time in a little book provided for that purpose.

As there are but four clocks in the several shops, the workmen are compelled to go a considerable distance in some instances in order to see what time it is, and in consequence the output of the various machines is not as large as it might be, were the operatives able to continue work without the delay in learning and putting down the time. However, the management expects to figure so much time lost and in that way at the end of the test, calculate the amount of work turned out by the various machines.

The object of the test is to ascertain whether the present machinery comes up to the standard desired by the management Thousands of dollars' worth of machinery has been installed within the past year. It is modern in every particular for the most part, but where there is any possible chance for improvement the management is seeking to discover it and act in accordance with plans of improvement already determined upon.

The business of the company during the past year has been greater than ever before in its history as to sales and output, and the year 1906 will be still greater, if the expectations of the company do not miscarry.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

Caledonia Affair—About twenty-five young men of Caledonia entertained their lady friends at a dance and card party in the town hall at Caledonia, Thursday evening About 100 were present.

Stiffler Funeral—The funeral services of Mrs. Samuel Stiffler, who died suddenly at her home at Agosta, Tuesday morning, was held at the M E. church at Agosta, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment took place in the Marion cemetery.

Social Affair—Miss Nellie Biggerstaff of Prospect entertained a company of friends in honor of her guest, Miss Hazel Bower of Delaware Thursday evening.

Suits and Overcoats

Some Excellent Values. We Can Fit You.

The long man, the short man or any size man.

Hughs & Cleary.

.. THE CROSS ..

The Famous Shoe for Women

IT'S NO SECRET,

but the fact is that Cross Shoes are the most comfortable and stylish shoes made. They are made on such exact symetrical lines that they mould themselves to the foot, imparting the greatest ease and comfort to the wearer. That's the secret of their popularity and great sale.

ALL STYLES AND SHAPES.

We are sure to fit you.

$2 50 TO $4.00.

PETTY & STARR.

Fur Lined Coats $10 up

Full Box Coats, lined throughout with splendid quality fur, with large fluffy fur collars, cuffs and reveres. The garments are made from a high grade quality Broadcloth and Kersey. Swell fur lined garments now at

$10.00, $12.50, $15.00 & $22.50,

while we formerly sold at from $25.00 to $60 00. All Fur Scarfs and Muffs at big reductions.

D. A. Frank & Co.

Save from 50c and $1 a pair.

Special Sale of Men's Trousers $1.39, $1.69, $1.98 and $2.39. All new and stylish materials.

Strelitzs

Read These Prices

And it's easy to see that right now is a good time to buy your foot needs.

Men's heavy Arctics, per pr	$1.00	Men's rolled edge duck rub. boots	$3 00
Ladies' light weight storm overshoes	48c	Men's felt boots, complete	$1.98
Ladies' cloth overshoes	75c	Children's Jersey leggins	35c
Children's overshoes	25c	Misses' Jersey leggins	39c
Misses' rolled edge overshoes	48c	Ladies' Jersey leggins	48c
Men's rubber boots	$1.98	Men's lined duck leggins	48c

THE RACKET STORE.

Specials For Saturday.

Stirring specials for a day that brings forth after holiday reductions. The lowest prices of the entire year.

7 1-2 yd for 18 inch brown linen toweling.

9 3-4c yd for 15c heavy cotton elderdown.

9 3-4c yd for lot 15c fleeced black waistings.

12 1-2c yd for fancy ribbons worth up to 75c.

19c for knit underskirts, usual 50c kinds.

10c pr for women's black ribbed hose 25c kinds.

50c yd for $1.00 and $1.50 fancy velvets.

25c yd for new 50c wool waistings.

69c for odd size, $4.00 white linen waists that are mussed. Only a small lot.

69c for $1.25 black and white shepard check waists.

$3.50 for $5.00 and $7.50 black or fancy silk waists.

Pure Linen Hemstitched Drawn Work Doylies, Dresser Scarfs, etc.

7 1-2c buys our 10c doylies, all linen.

25c buys 50c linen center pieces.

50c buys 75c linen stand covers.

69c buys $1.00 linen dresser scarfs.

75c buys $1.25 linen dresser scarfs.

D.A. Frank & Co

THE UHLER & PHILLIPS STORE.

January Clearance Prices on Wraps....

See our west window display.

Every garment in the store reduced to close.

Child's long coats in brown, navy, red and green, all wool zibeline reduced from $5.00 to **$2.98**

Ladies' 45 inch coat in black castor, navy and green, made of a good grade of kersey cloth, nicely trimmed with velvet and braid, yoke and sleeves lined. A good $10.00 garm't reduced to **$4.98**

Child's long coat, in brown, blue, red and green, pleated and some have Polar Bear collar reduced from $7.50 to **$3.98**

Ladies' 50 inch long mannish coat, satin lined yoke and sleeves, made of a very good quality of kersey, cut very full. Reduced from $18.50 to **$9.98**

UHLER & PHILLIPS.

Part Two.. # MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 9-16

VOL. XXI. NO. 32. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30. 1905. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TRIBUTE TO THE TURKEY

Suggestion That It Should Be the National Emblem.

STATELY OF STEP AND USEFUL

Domestic Bird Much More Fitting Symbol of American Life, Says N. T. Blakeslee, Than the Eagle, Whose Dignity and Existence Civilization Has Encroached Upon.

Why did our fathers choose the eagle as the emblem of our country instead of the turkey, which Franklin recommended? asks N. T. Blakeslee in the Chicago Tribune.

The eagle keeps himself at a distance from civilization and is seen only occasionally by hunters, who crack at him with their rifles without reverence for his symbolical character. He cannot be tamed so as to be of any value as a pet. He sits on a dry limb in the zoological garden and looks ashamed, knowing that near at hand he has nothing to be proud of. He has no brilliant plumage. He cannot sing or walk with a stately tread, as a national bird should, but waddles along with less grace than a goose or a duck.

It must be confessed he has some good qualities. In his native element he can soar and so has become an example to Fourth of July orators. He has given a name to one denomination of our national currency and in that form is not to be despised. He adorns one side of the silver dollar, on which he has struck an attitude suggestive of death.

But the true national bird not by appointment, but by merit, is the turkey. He is a genuine American without any foreign prototype. That our fathers passed him by when choosing an emblem is evidence that they had not cut loose entirely from subservience to ancient Rome and foreign ideas of dignity and did not appreciate fully the value of America's distinct possession.

The turkey did not keep himself aloof on a distant mountain top when civilization came to the United States, but came to meet it. He was anxious to be domesticated. When our forefathers appointed a Thanksgiving day in Plymouth, where meat shops were scarce, they had only to go out into the woods, and there were the birds ready to be slaughtered.

The turkey is a proud looking bird, even more so than the eagle. He is as large or larger. If he has not so much spread to his wings he has more to his tail, and when that is fully extended and his head is thrown up in proud consciousness of his dignity and useful place in civilization he acknowledges inferiority to none. His step is stately and emblematic of the on marching of a mighty nation.

In artistic representation his picture is naturally painted in a different pose from that of the eagle. The latter appears to better advantage in a front view, the former in profile; the latter poised at a distance in midair, the former maintaining an easy equilibrium upon a fence or tree. So long as our republic was a wild flight of an experiment it was well to have it symbolized by a bird on the wing, but now that it is established on sure foundations the bird standing on terra firma seems more appropriate.

It may be argued that the turkey is liable to a brief existence. That would be an unfortunate fact to weave into a national emblem, but the objection disappears upon second thought. He perpetuates himself by a yearly brood of young, enterprising offspring. The eagle becomes more rare with a receding frontier, but the turkey gives no indications of race suicide. While the greater number of eagles are old and tough, the turkeys are ever young and tender.

In the matter of plumage the turkey is variegated and attractive. As to voice, his gobble may not be any more musical than the scream of the eagle, but it is more frequently heard. Falling on the ear, it brings to mind recollections of Thanksgivings past and anticipations of one near at hand.

When the eagle at last succumbs to old age and dies his carcass rots ingloriously in some unseen crevice on the mountain side, but the turkey's usefulness is not past when his days are numbered. In death he is still dear to those who have nourished him, and they gather to do him honor in rites and Thanksgiving.

Rowing Outfit For Passengers.

One of the features of the new German Lloyd steamer Washington, which is building in Germany, will be a rowing outfit for use of passengers during the trips across the Atlantic, says the New York Mail. It is announced that there will be six rowing machines fitted up on the liftboat deck for athletes who may cross in the vessel and who wish to keep down their weight en route. Early advantage may be taken of this, for it is said that the Argonaut Rowing club of Toronto is preparing to send a crew to Henley next year to compete for the Grand Challenge cup.

Rifle Range In Church Vaults.

Lord Roberts recently descended the extensive vaults beneath the churchyard of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, Westminster, and there opened a new tube rifle range which has been constructed for the Westminster City Council Rifle club, says the London Express. The length of this curiously situated range is twenty-five yards, the equivalent of an ordinary range of 200 yards. Lord Roberts said his daughter and several of his staff in India began their shooting with a pea rifle in a ballroom, and his staff officers developed into extraordinary good shots.

Pocahontas.

This is what Captain John Smith said of Pocahontas, the Indian princess: "Pocahontas, the first Christian among the aborigines, the first Virginian to speak English, was called the 'Nonpareil of Virginia.' Now, every once in four or five days Pocahontas, with her attendants, brought so much provision that saved many lives that else for all this had starved with hunger. When her father sought to surprise me the dark night could not affright her from coming through the irksome woods and giving me intelligence to escape his fury. She, next under God, for two or three years was still the instrument to preserve this colony from death, famine and utter confusion, which, if in those times had once been dissolved, Virginia might have lain as it was at our first arrival to this land."

SENATOR BAILEY AND HIS FIGHT AGAINST FELLOW MEMBERS WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF CRIME.

Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, known as one of the most eloquent members of the upper branch of the national legislature, has recently created a good deal of a stir by the assertion that in the cases of men like Burton of Kansas, Mitchell of Oregon and Dietrich of Nebraska the trials should be held by the senate itself, which would be in a position to enforce its decrees summarily without the usual delays of the law. Of course, as Senator Bailey pointed out, the senate's power would extend only to expulsion, but under the present practice that has not resulted in any one of the three cases to which he referred.

WAR ON BLACK HAND.

Catholic Priest's Effective Work Against Lawless Band.

SEVERAL CONVICTIONS THUS FAR

Father Anthony Cerutti, Who Is a "Marked Man," Has Organized Five Protective Societies In Pennsylvania Coal Region—Relentless War to Be Continued.

Although Rev. Anthony Cerutti, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel at Carbondale, Pa., is a "marked man," he continues to wage a relentless war against the Mafia and the Black Hand societies, agents of which for years past have extorted money from the Italians of that part of the state, says a special dispatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., to the New York World. Father Cerutti, who managed to drive them out of Carbondale by organizing leading Italians of the town into the St. Joseph's Protective society, is now extending his work to adjoining towns and organizing similar societies. Since the 1st of November protective societies have been formed in Old Forge, Dunmore and Archbold, and the priest is now organizing another at Pittston, where there have been within the year five mysterious murders attributed to the Mafia or the Black Hand.

Father Cerutti was first aroused several months ago by a serious of outrages against his countrymen in and about Carbondale. The police, although anxious to make arrests, were baffled by the silence of the victims. Relatives and friends of a man who had been murdered declined to furnish any information, and those who had been shot or stabbed or suffered the famous "face cut" were also silent and would give the police no information. Father Cerutti found they were so afraid of their persecutors, part of whose business was to terrorize the ignorant Italians, that they were afraid to give information, because they feared that the Black Hand or the Mafia would kill them.

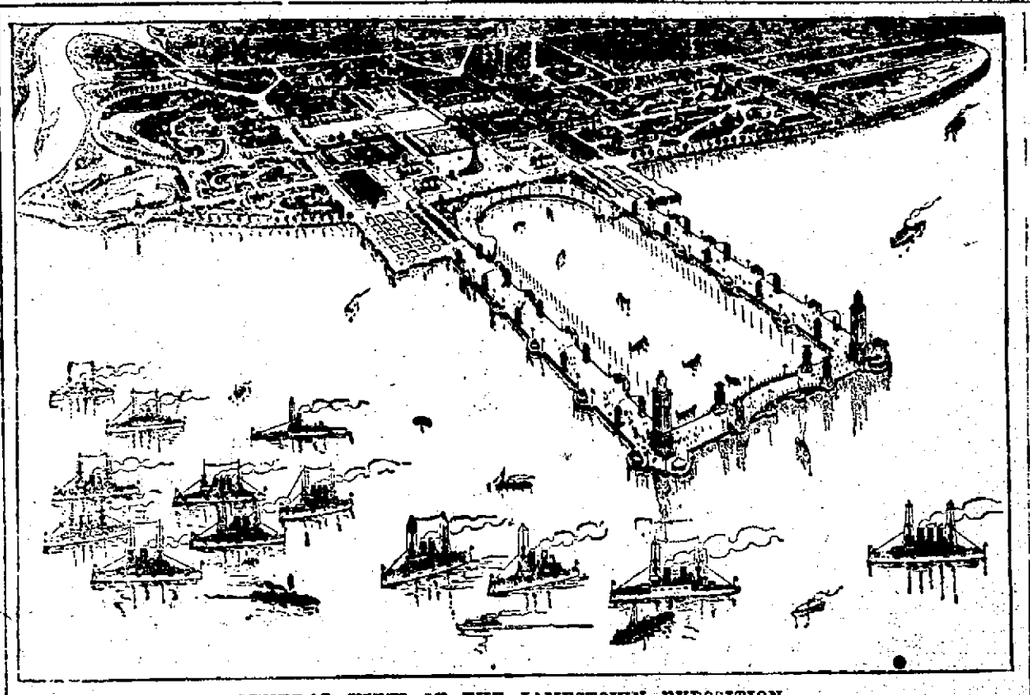
Father Cerutti and an Italian detective then commenced an investigation. They found that there were agents of the Mafia and the Black Hand living in the town. It was their duty to keep a list of "subscribers," as they were called, and to collect the money which they paid for protection each month. Regularly each month higher agents from New York visited the colony and dealt with any Italians who refused to pay the local committee by trying to terrify them. If they failed to do this, there arrived in a neighboring town a few days or a week or so later a couple of quiet, determined men. They were "the avengers," so called. They were taken to the town where the victim lived. He was pointed out to them and at a convenient time he was lured from home or as he was going home late out of the darkness came the blow, whether shot, stiletto or bludgeon, and as quickly as they could the avengers returned to New York, while the men who might have been suspected were seen at public places at the time the blow was struck.

The speed with which refusal to pay was punished and the mysterious manner in which punishment was dealt all aided in terrifying the general body of Italians and making the work of the collecting committee easy and also prevented the stricken ones and their friends giving the police any aid. The amount of tribute differed. Some were compelled to pay as much as $20 a month, others only a few dollars. At times a man who the agents believed had saved some money was called upon to pay a large amount, $50, $100 or more.

Several vain efforts were made to arrest and prosecute the agents, and at last Father Cerutti and a number of prominent Italians met quietly, organized the St. Joseph's Protective society and pledged themselves, whatever the consequences, to do all in their power to drive out the human leeches. As a result of this determination and the confidence and protection the society inspired evidence was gradually collected and arrests followed. Some who gave information were assaulted, some shot down and others stabbed, but this only caused more arrests. A couple of leaders escaped by providing heavy bail and forfeiting it, but several were tried and convicted and are now in the penitentiary. This effectively frightened members of the two societies away from the Carbondale colony of Italians. The boldest and most vicious are those in and about Pittston.

Only the other day it is alleged that they spread the report among the Italians that a bank in Pittston was about to fail. In consequence there was a rush to draw out the money, and in this way agents ascertained who had money. A number of them were boldly robbed, and others are now being subjected to the ordeal of terror to make them give up their money.

Father Cerutti is going to organize a protective society there. "It is a bad place for them," he said, referring to the Black Hand and the Mafia. "They are very bold, and we will try to get them out of the region and remove forever the blot upon my countrymen." He said he knew that he was a marked man and added, "But even if they do get me the society is now so well organized that the work will go on just the same."



GENERAL VIEW OF THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

The exposition to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of English speaking people in America, while two years off, is already attracting a great deal of attention, and it may be said, even at this early day, that its success is assured. The official announcement sent out in connection with the proclamation of the president of the United States says: "The three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown, Va., an epoch making event, will be celebrated in an epoch making manner. The government of the United States will memorialize the tercentennial by holding a strictly international commemoration, in which all of the nations of the earth have been invited to participate. The people of Virginia and her sister states will hold an exposition which has been planned to display to the world the developments of the American commonwealths separately and in unison. The site for the celebration was chosen with great care. It is accessible, charming to view, well adapted to the entertainment of large gatherings, comfortable in all seasons and redolent of history."

RICHES IN NEW WHEAT

Cereal For Macaroni Now Largely Exported to Europe.

THRIVES ON THE ARID PLAINS

Secretary Wilson Says France and Italy Demand Millions of Bushels at Good Prices and Will Take All That Americans Can Send—Best Muscle Builder of Any Food.

"We shall receive in Marseilles," writes Consul General Skinner, "before the end of the year something like a million bushels of macaroni wheat from America, the first of that variety to be shipped to France in commercial quantities. As Marseilles is the greatest market for hard wheat in the world, the advent of the United States as the furnisher of raw material is regarded with a great deal of interest. I understand that the most of this grain was grown on land which will not produce the ordinary wheat. A few years ago when the macaroni manufacturers of Marseilles asked us for hard wheat it was discovered that the variety they wanted was not grown in the United States at all. Thereupon Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture consented to take up the matter and has pushed it with such energy and great success that our farmers will soon be able to supply the French and Italian markets, which are now almost entirely dependent upon the wheat fields of northern Africa. The fact that we have taken a million bushels at Marseilles this year goes far to show that demand and supply are in a fair way to adjust themselves with great benefit to our people."

"We will send 6,000,000 bushels of macaroni wheat this year to France, Italy and other parts of Europe," said Secretary Wilson when I called his attention to the dispatch of Consul General Skinner, writes William E. Curtis, the Chicago Record-Herald's Washington correspondent. "We will send 3,000,000 bushels to the macaroni makers of France, and they are paying a premium for it and will take all that we can send. This peculiar quality of wheat," continued the secretary, "is not only good for macaroni, but is superior for ordinary purposes, particularly for countries like France and Italy, where the people eat more bread and less meat. The diet of French workingmen, and Italians also, is very largely bread and wine and a few olives, and hence they want good bread, strong bread, bread that is nourishing and muscle building. This macaroni wheat which we are just beginning to send to France and other countries of southern Europe is richer in protein than any other wheat. It is the best muscle builder of any food we have. It makes men strong, and therefore the Europeans, who eat little meat, need it more than we do and are calling for it, while our millers have tried to decry it."

"Where did this wheat come from, and how long have you been growing it?"

"The agents of the agricultural department brought it from Russia and northern Africa about five years ago," replied Secretary Wilson, "and we distributed the seed around among our experimental farms and among farmers who were willing to give it careful attention until it has spread over a considerable part of the west and has extended the wheat area of the United States more than a hundred miles into the semiarid regions and has enabled our farmers to cultivate with profit land which was supposed to be fit for nothing but pasture for wild steers. It is the best crop we know of for a dry climate. I would not recommend it for an ordinary wheat country, but it will flourish where other wheat will not grow. It needs only ten inches of rain for a crop, and a wide zone of hitherto useless land on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, which has had too little moisture for ordinary cereals and vegetables, yields large crops of the best quality of macaroni wheat. It requires careful attention, however. It must be cultivated with patience and skill.

"There are two varieties of macaroni wheat—that which comes from Russia being the best for flour," said the secretary, "and that which comes from northern Africa being the best for macaroni. I do not see why we should not supply the greater part of the European market with macaroni wheat. It would be good for the people over there, and it would be good for us."

Gold Money Baked In a Cake.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Richmond of Lima, O., recently celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary attended by near relatives and the immediate family, says the Columbus (O.) Dispatch. A feature of this unusual event was the placing of fifty twenty-dollar gold pieces in the huge cake and as it was carved the coins falling to various members. One son was so fortunate as to receive three of the eagles in his one slice of the anniversary sweets.

Awarded a Medal.

Grand Island, Neb., Dec. 26.—Geo. Poell, county clerk-elect of this county, received a letter from President Roosevelt conveying to him the information that the first medal of honor given under the act of congress approved Feb. 19, 1905, had been awarded to him for conspicuous bravery in saving the life of a child at the risk of his own, and expressing warm commendation for the deed. Mr. Poell, who was a locomotive fireman, ran alongside his engine to the pilot and snatched a little child from the track, saving it from harm, but he himself fell under the engine, losing a leg and being otherwise badly injured.

Christmas Pardons.

Columbus, O., Dec. 26. — Governor Herrick granted two Christmas pardons. Patrick Moran, serving a life sentence from Cuyahoga county for murder in the second degree, and Marvin Kuhns, serving a life sentence from Seneca county for murder in the second degree, were the two lucky men. Both had the recommendations of the board of managers, the warden and the officials of the penitentiary, as well as indorsements of many prominent men in the respective counties from which they came.

LAW POINTS.

The moral obligation of a son to support his mother is held, in Freeman versus Dodge (Me.), 60 L. R. A. 395 not to be a sufficient consideration to support a promise to reimburse the town for expenses incurred for that purpose.

That a patron of a telephone company has broken his agreement not to make use of the lines of a rival company is held in Gwynn versus Citizens' Telephone company (S. C.), 67 L. R. A. 111, to give the former no right to refuse to grant him further service.

Corn and Poultry Show.

Washington C. H., O., Dec. 26.—An interesting event to farmers and poultry men of southern and central Ohio will be the big combination corn and poultry show to be held here next week, Jan. 2 to 6. Expert judges from the Ohio experimental station will score the corn and Judges Keller, Bush and Dalbey will score the poultry.

GREEK ATHLETES OF OLD.

Their Strenuous Training, Their Games and Rewards.

"A modern athlete would scarcely feel strange at the great games of Olympia," says a writer. "He would find the usual special grounds carefully prepared for the various events, the runners' course freshly dug and rolled in the stadion, soft earth for the long jumpers in the gymnasium and for the wrestlers in the palestra. As to the athletes themselves, the most striking difference, perhaps, would be that he would find that it was the exception, not the rule, to specialize in a particular event, for though the greatest glory was to win the stadion, or short foot race, next to this in honor came the pentathlon, with its five events—running, long jumping, throwing the discus, hurling the javelin and wrestling—and the winner had to succeed in three of these. In earlier days questions of diet do not appear to have entered much into the training; although we hear of certain athletes preferring special foods and that all alike abstained from any form of alcohol. But in other respects the Greek athlete evidently went in for quite as strenuous a course of training as his successor today. For instance; before the Olympic games ten months' preliminary training was compulsory for all competitors, who had further to be medically passed before entering.

"In view of the fact that the great games of Greece were part of religious festivals and thus had a position of tremendous importance in the lives of Greeks, the prizes bestowed on the victors sound strangely inadequate, for all the successful competitor obtained in theory was a branch of olive, which was carried home and cherished as proudly as any of the cups and medals presented nowadays. But in practice the rewards of victory were such as seem to us absurdly great, for the city whence the victor came loaded him with gifts, conferring on him freedom from taxes, maintenance at the public expense and other privileges.

"In contrast to this the unsuccessful competitor was treated with a surprising and surely undeserved amount of contempt and derision, for in one of Pindar's odes there is a vivid description of one poor beaten wretch slinking home by byways and dreading the reception that must await him. Possibly the dread and shame of defeat sometimes induced competitors to cheat; certainly at Olympia there still remains an imposing row of bases on which once stood the bronze statues erected out of fines levied for breaking the rules of the games.

"These rules were many and various, and many were identical with those laid down now, but one rather curious one was that if a competitor withdrew from a contest after he had once entered he was to be subjected to a heavy fine. Of course the games only gradually developed into the complicated and elaborate affairs that they were in historical times. The very first beginning of them was, according to legend, the institution of the short foot race."

The Early Shopper.

She's begun her Christmas shopping;
From now on she'll stew and fret.
Every night she'll totter homeward
With her precious nerves upset;
Every morning she will bravely
Hurry forth again to shop.
She will start in at the basement
And work slowly to the top;
She will price about a thousand
Things she doesn't wish to buy,
And she'll pass goods over, leaving
Each department with a sigh.
She has started good and early,
So that when the rush occurs
And the people fight for trinkets
She'll have purchased all of hers.
Thus, dear lady, she explains it,
But it's very safe to bet
That up to the latest minute
She'll have something still to get.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

SIRES AND SONS.

Dr. Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Brazilian ambassador to the United States, is a writer, a scholar and an orator.

Ramon Rivero of Mexico eloped in succession with four sisters, deserting each in turn. His mother-in-law has had him put in jail.

Samuel Kalisch of Newark, N. J., for many years has been spending large sums for rare volumes and is now buying autograph letters bearing the names of authors represented in his collection.

Lord Rosebery does not sign his name in full—that is, "Rosebery," when writing to intimate friends. He simply uses the letter R, but that is made in such a fantastic shape that it forms a distinctive signature.

President Loubet of France is fond of sports and outdoor life. He loves nothing better than to escape from court duty and go on a hunting expedition. He is well read, fond of music and an admirer of painting.

Governor James Bigheart, chief of the Osages, is said to be one of the richest Indians in the world. He owns a fine farm in the Osage country, is a director in the First National bank of Cleveland and is considered an excellent business man.

For a score of years A. A. Adee has been a "wheel horse" of the state department in Washington, serving under five administrations. The final adjustment of the Alaskan boundary controversy between this government and that of Great Britain has been achieved by him.

One of the oldest railroad men in the country is Henry W. Deacon of Bordentown, N. J. He has served the Pennsylvania railroad and its predecessor, the Camden and Amboy, for fifty-four years, being the first ticket agent, the first telegraph operator and first trainmaster in the service.

John Paul, chief steward of the Jefferson Democratic club in New York, enjoys the rare distinction of being a grandfather and a grandson at the same time. His baby granddaughter has just been born, and his grandmother is living at the age of ninety-seven. John Paul is forty-six years old.

AUTUMN TRIMMINGS.

Epaulets of lace over dark cloth sleeves.

Knots of colored ribbon for trimming sleeves and yoke.

Beautiful diamond shaped appliques of silk to border a skirt.

Big shoulder puffs of cloth or silk set over the tops of tight fitting sleeves.

Knife plaited ruffles no wider than your finger to trim the bottoms of silk skirts.

Chemisettes and yokes of lace trimmed with narrow pipings of colored velvet.

Double ruffles of tinted lace to be set in elbow sleeves so as to meet long dark gloves.

Folded girdles of chiffon velvet fastened invisibly or with button, buckle or clasp.

Narrow folds of silk to look like tucks, which are to be placed around the skirt and to trim the yoke of the waist and bid.

Ribbon arrangements to be worn over cloth dresses by which bands of ribbon go around the waist and are brought high in front and tied in rosettes.—Brooklyn Eagle.

GLEANINGS.

It is said that American tourists spend $1,000,000 a day in Europe.

Russia leads the world in planting forests; America in devastating them.

The Portland Oregonian says, "By the end of the present century there will be a population of 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 in Alaska."

The word "smog" has been added to the language to describe the combination of smoke and fog which so often darkens London streets.

Argentina's constitution is modeled on that of the United States. American teachers have been called to schools of the republic. The country considers itself our rival in trade.

Mexico pays her president $50,000 a year, the same as the United States. Each member of the Mexican cabinet, however, receives $15,000 a year as against $8,000 in the United States.

JEWELRY JOTTINGS.

Belt pins, after the style of automobile hatpins, are desirable little articles.

Among the latest designs in earrings are square stones, as an emerald, faceted and bordered with diamonds.

Very daluty bracelets for little girls are of gold wire or narrow bands. Some gold link bracelets in fancy patterns, plain or jeweled, are furnished with a padlock and key.

Extremely attractive models exploit a new effect in costly rings—namely, that of surrounding a choice stone, as a cabochon ruby or faceted emerald, with a row of diamonds, a row of rubies or emeralds and an outer row of pearls.—Jewelers' Circular.

Ride Range on Warehouse.

A London firm has constructed on the roof of its warehouses a ride range, so that its employees may have practice without going far or being put to traveling expenses. Lord Roberts will open the range.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FIRST USE OF FORKS

IT WAS AT THE TABLE OF JOHN, THE DUKE OF BURGUNDY.

By the Early Seventeenth Century the Custom Was Universal in Italy. England at First Ridiculed the Fork as Effeminate.

Did you ever observe while dining in a restaurant how gracefully some people hold their forks and how clumsily others?

This seems a little strange, for the fork as one of the table equipments has been with us for a long time, yet the fact remains that we have not all acquired the art of gracefully using it. Yet I think we might all acquire the graceful method if we would only give ourselves time and observe how ungainly and slovenly some people look when taking their meals. "Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us to see oursel's as ithers see us."

The first mention of the use of forks in history was at the table of John, the good duke of Burgundy, and he only possessed two, one of gold and the other of silver. At that period the loaves of bread were made cylindrical. They were cut in slices and piled upon a trencher and placed beside the host, who carved the meat with a pointed carving knife, holding the joint with a skewer of wrought gold or silver, which he stuck into the joint to hold it secure while cutting the meat. Having cut the meat in slices, he took it on the point of the knife and placed it on a slice of bread, which was served to the guest. This ancient custom of serving meat is still practiced in some hamlets on the continent of Europe. Before the use of this skewer "fork" a leg or shoulder of mutton always had a piece of white frilled paper decorating the shank, which the carver held to steady the joint. This decoration is still the vogue in our delicatessen stores.

When it first became customary to use forks, a gentleman on receipt of an invitation to dinner would send his servant with his knife, fork and spoon, or, if he had no servant, he would carry them in his breeches pockets as a carpenter carries his rule today. This ancient custom still obtains among the peasantry of the Tyrol and some parts of Germany and Switzerland, they carrying their knife, fork and spoon in a case. Sometimes all three are found together, with a rivet through the extreme end of the handle.

Here are some curious extracts from an old book published in 1611. "Here I will mention," says the traveler, "a thing that might have been spoken of before in discourse of the first Italian town. I observed a custom in all those Italian cities and towns through which I passed that is not used in any other country that I saw in my travels; neither do I think that any other nation of Christendom doth use it, but only Italy. The Italian, and also most strangers that are commonest in Italy, do always at their meals use a little fork when they cut their meat, for, while with their knife, which they hold in one hand, they cut the meat out of the dish, they fasten their fork, which they hold in the other hand, upon the same dish, so that whatsoever be be that sitting in the company of any others at meal should unavoidably touch the dish of meat with his fingers, from which all at the table do eat, he will give occasion of offense unto the company, as having transgressed the laws of good manners; insomuch that for his error he shall be at least browbeaten, if not reprehended in words. This form of feeding, I understand, is generally used in all places in Italy, their forks being for the most part made of iron or steel and some of silver, but those are used only by gentlemen. The reason of this their curiosity is because the Italian cannot by any means endure to have his dish touched with fingers, seeing all men's fingers are not alike clean. Hereupon I myself thought good to imitate the Italian fashion of this forked cutting of meat not only while I was in Italy, but also in Germany and oftentimes in England, since I came home, being once quipped for that frequent using of my fork by a certain learned gentleman, a familiar friend of mine, one Master Laurence Whitaker, who in his merry humor doubted not at table to call me (Furcifer) slave only for using a fork at feeding, but for no other cause."

The use of forks was at first much ridiculed in England as an effeminate piece of finery. In one of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays "your fork carving traveler" is spoken of with much contempt, and Ben Jonson has joined in the laugh against them in his "Devil's an Ass," act 5, scene 4. Meercraft says to Gilthead and Sledge:

"Have I deserved this from you two?
For all my pains at court to get you each
a patent gilthead for what?"
Meercraft—Upon my project of the forks
Sledge—Forks? What be they?
Meercraft—The laudable use of forks,
brought into custom here as they are in
Italy to the sparing o' napkins.

—New York Herald.

Origin of "Viz."

The contraction "viz" is a curious instance of the universality of arbitrary signs. There are few writers who do not appreciate the fact that the little contraction may be used in "good form" writing of all kinds, but there are probably even fewer persons who have any idea of its origin. It is a corruption of the word videlicet, the terminal letter of which was formerly made in the shape of a "z," but was never intended to represent that letter, being simply used as a mark or sign of abbreviation. It is now always written and expressed as "z" and will doubtless continue to be so used as long as written language exists. It is however, as we have said, one of the many arbitrary modes of expression used by the masses, who never give a thought as to their origin.

SIRES AND SONS.

One of Lord Rosebery's hobbies is the collecting of books. He is something of a poet when in the mood and will on occasion turn out impromptu verses for the amusement of his friends.

Lord Brassey has offered to erect at his own expense a large number of cottages of English style for sufferers from the recent earthquake in Italy. The Italian government has accepted his offer.

Colonel Frank L. Denny of the United States marine corps has sailed for Europe for the purpose of inquiring into and inspecting matters pertaining to the personnel and material of the marine corps of foreign countries.

Dr. Albert A. Van der Veer of Albany, N. Y., has received one of the highest honors that can be given to a surgeon. He has been chosen president of the National Surgical association. His works on surgery are standard.

During the recent German army maneuvers Prince Harold of Denmark, with his regiment, was expecting an attack at 7 a. m., but the enemy had the bad manners to arrive at 4 and bagged the prince and his men while they were asleep.

Abdul Hamid, sultan of Turkey, has conferred on Professor Herman V. Hilprecht of Philadelphia the Order of the Golden Litkkat. The order was founded by Abdul Hamid in 1890, and the degree is usually conferred upon victorious Turkish generals for "valor and loyalty."

President Eliot of Harvard lives a life of the greatest possible simplicity. After seventy years of life, more than half passed as head of the university, he declares that one of the most desirable satisfactions of his life comes from having had nothing to do with the attainment of wealth.

Governor Miguel A. Otero of New Mexico is one of the most extensive sheep breeders in the southwest, his flocks in Guadalupe county alone numbering 65,000 head. He is a native of the territory, a scion of one of its oldest families and speaks Spanish and English with equal fluency.

THINGS THEATRICAL.

"Simple Simon Simple" made its appearance in New York recently.

"The White Cat" is the name of the new London spectacle opera at the New Amsterdam theater, New York.

In "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire," Ethel Barrymore's new play, she will be supported by her two brothers, Lionel and John.

Wright Lorimer recently played a very successful engagement in "The Shepherd King" at the Nixon theater, Pittsburg.

August Anderson, long a vaudeville member of Lotta's companies, is playing the principal part of a piece called "The Curse of Drink."

Augustus Thomas' clever comedy, "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," which ran all last season in New York, is repeating the same conditions on the road. Every city it has been given in it has pleased immensely.

Edna May's great success in "The Catch of the Season" still grows at Daly's theater, New York. It is by far the best thing Miss May has ever done, and Charles Frohman has surrounded her with a strong company of English comedians and singers.

THE CANARY BIRD.

Put slippery elm bark in the drinking vessels.

For colds give a canary one drop of sweet oil at a dose.

A bit of fig or apple and for one of the larger birds a live worm will prove a tonic

Thoroughly wash out all the vessels with hot water every day. The aphae, the parasite that forms in water left standing in a cage, is the deadliest enemy of bird life.

Keep the bird out of drafts. It is best to hang his cage about five feet from the floor. If hung higher than that he will be too warm, for heat rises, and the hottest place in a room is near the ceiling.

If the bird shows signs of general debility, as molting out of season, give him iron in much greater strength than he can get from a rusty nail in the water and counteract the one bad effect of iron with sulphur.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

Half the school janitors get higher wages than half the teachers.

The Irish language is now being taught in 3,500 schools in Ireland.

Out of the fifty-eight cities in the United States between 30,000 and 70,000 in population Butte, Mont., pays the highest salaries to its women teachers, exclusive of principals.

President E. M. Gallaudet, the educator of the deaf and dumb, has returned to Washington after attending the centennial anniversary of Moriz Hill, one of the first teachers of the dumb in Germany.

DIGESTION DON'TS.

Do not eat cherries with milk.

Do not eat cheese with raw onions.

Do not eat cheese after meat, especially salt meat.

Do not drink whisky immediately after eating bananas.

Do not eat salad with a hearty meal. Vinegar retards digestion.

Do not take salt and vinegar. A daily dose of this has caused death

Do not drink tea while eating meat. Tea retards digestion of any food.—Exchange.

Comical Sayings by Wee Tots of Humanity

DOROTHY picked up a rose, whereupon all the petals fell off. "I guess this rose is molting, mamma," she said. "The feathers has come out"

Harold had been in the country for two weeks, and upon his return his little sister asked if he had said his prayers every night.

"Not once," he replied. "I just had a sure enough vacation."

Isabel of Boston was spending a few weeks with her cousin Bessie in the country.

"Let's go in the pantry and get some cake," said Bessie one day.

"For pity's sake, don't say pantry any more," said Isabel; "say trousery."

Teacher (to new pupil)—Do you know anything about drawing, Tommy?
Tommy—Yes, ma'am.
Teacher—What can you draw?
Tommy—My breath, ma'am.

"Now, Johnny," said the Sunday school teacher, "can you tell me what a hypocrite is?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered Johnny. "A hypocrite is a body that pretends to enjoy hearing the minister get off a long blessing at the dinner table when he's nearly starved."—Chicago News.

A Delicate Compliment.

Many delicate compliments have been paid the fair sex by men subtle in speech, but here is one straight from the heart of an illiterate negro that is difficult to excel:

It is recalled by the Rev. C. P. Smith of Kansas City in telling the story of a marriage fee.

"When I was preaching at Walla-walla, Wash.," he says, "there was no negro preacher in town, and I was often called upon to perform a ceremony between negroes. One afternoon after I had married a young negro couple the groom asked the price for the service.

"'Oh, well,' said I, 'you can pay me whatever you think it is worth to you.'

"The negro turned and silently looked his bride over from head to foot, then, slowly rolling up the whites of his eyes to me, said:

"'Lawd, sah, you has done ruined me for life. You has, fur sure.'"—St. Louis Republic.

Of Course.

Nurse—Why, Harold, what ever is the matter?

Harold—I've b-burnt my h-hand in the h-hot w-water.

Nurse—It serves you right. You should have felt the water before you put your hand in.

Also Lacking.

A gentleman and his wife who are both nearsighted went to Atlantic City not long since. When they came down to breakfast the wife picked up the menu card, but after a moment's effort pushed it over to her husband, exclaiming as she did so:

"You will have to choose for both of us, John. I have left my glasses upstairs."

He took the card and began to fumble in his pockets—vainly it proved, for he had forgotten his also. Turning to the impassive and irreproachable darky behind his chair, he said:

"Will you please read it for us, waiter? We have both forgotten our glasses."

The waiter bowed and replied with a grin:

"Deed, Ah'd tak to 'blige yo', sub, but Ah ain't got no educashun neither."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Looking on the Bright Side.

The doctor had been injured so severely in a street car collision that the surgeons were compelled to amputate his right hand.

"Upon the whole," he said, "it's a lucky accident. Do you know that in the palm of the ordinary unwashed hand there are over 80,000,000 microbes to the square inch? A man in my profession has to meet all sorts of people. I shall get an artificial hand, and here after I shall be able to shake hands with anybody with perfect safety."—Chicago Tribune.

An Estimate.

"Now," said Borem, concluding a long discourse, "that's what I think you should do in the matter. I'm no lawyer. It's just a bit of advice. What do you think of it?"

"Well," replied Wiseman, "it's worth it."—Philadelphia Press.

Sarcastic.

City Sportsman—Every time I fire that gun it kicks hard enough to knock me over.

Gillie—Well it must be a satisfaction to you that you have brought down something.—Somerville Journal.

MENDING BOOKS.

Doctoring Up Volumes That Have Slipped From Their Covers.

Tools for the doctoring of old books are by no means numerous or costly. The only essentials are a glue pot, a pot of paste, a pair of scissors, a small sponge and a couple of those brushes which at painters' shops you find classified as sash tools.

For material you will need some marbled paper, strong muslin of the kind called cheesecloth and some white buckram as the chief requisites. You should also provide yourself with some brown paper of good quality and some stout cartridge paper.

Now, suppose you take in hand to experiment upon an old cloth covered book which has slipped out of its covers. Put the book, minus its cover, into the press and screw it down tight, leaving the back exposed. If you have no press, tie the volume very tightly round with string from top to bottom. Next, with your sponge and hot water carefully remove the old glue and muslin from the back. Be careful not to use too much water or you will soak the leaves.

While the book is drying examine the cover. If its back is limp it may be improved by gluing a piece of cartridge paper inside the back all the way from top to bottom. You should be careful to cut it exact to size. If the back is splitting away from the lids a bit of old skirt lining or similar thin material should be glued in.

By this time the volume drying in the press will be ready for further attention. Cut a piece of the cheesecloth large enough to cover the back and to leave about an inch free on either side. Cover the back of the book with glue, lay on the muslin with great care, pressing it down with the handle of an old toothbrush or a bone paper knife, but leaving the inch margin loose on either side.

Let the glue dry—this will take some three hours—and then cover the back strip of muslin with a piece of strong paper, also well glued on. When this is dry the book will be ready for its covers. Now you observe the use of the projecting strips of muslin. They are to be pasted down on each side to the insides of the lids, and to prevent the book sticking to them they must be covered with neatly pasted insheets of thin paper.

This is the last operation, and now it only remains to place the book, cover and all, in the press again and let it dry.—New York Journal.

Fenelon and Rousseau.

Possibly Fenelon has owed his great reputation as much to his famous quarrel with Bossuet as to the authorship of "Telemachus" or to his own personal merits. It pleased the skeptical writers of the eighteenth century to regard Fenelon as in some measure an encyclopedist who had been born a century too soon. He was the angel of sweetness and patience, while in the same legend Bossuet was the fanatical, overbearing ecclesiastic, who, in the interest of the church, would have burned Fenelon and every other liberal spirit.

This view was unjust both to Fenelon and Bossuet, for the first was not the uncomplaining man this legend makes him out to be, nor was the other cruel or unscrupulous in any unworthy sense. The "Eagle of Meaux" was exclusively a churchman, but he was a good man, according to his own rather narrow conception of righteousness. The regard which the eighteenth century had for Fenelon is illustrated in a curious way by a saying of Rousseau. "If Fenelon were living," said a friend to him, "you would be orthodox." "Ah," replied Jean Jacques, "I would be his lackey, in the hope that I might come to be his valet."—Macmillan's Magazine.

Cleopatra.

Cleopatra was the last queen of Egypt. At the age of seventeen she married her half brother, and they reigned together until he tried to gain the sole power. She determined to appeal to Julius Caesar, and it is said that, not daring to go openly, she caused a servant to carry her on his back in a roll of carpet and that when this was unrolled the beautiful girl sprang out and, throwing herself at the feet of the Roman general, begged him to take her part. By his influence she was for a time reconciled to her husband-brother Ptolemy, but he renewed the contest and was defeated and drowned in the Nile. Cleopatra assumed the sole government B. C. 43, and her death thirteen years later ended the Ptolemy dynasty, and Egypt became a Roman province. Tennyson has thus drawn her portrait in his "Dream of Fair Women:"

I, turning, saw, throned on a flowery rise,
One sitting on a crimson scarf unrolled:
A queen, with swarthy cheeks and bold black eyes,
Brow bound with burning gold.

He Could Not Draw the Curtain.

About the year 455 Zeuxis, a celebrated painter, introduced a new style of art in Athens. His aim was to delude the senses by dexterity with the brush. Wealthy and vain of his success, he at last gave away his pictures as above all price. His success lay in his marvelous mastery of color, and his pictures were absolutely accurate and lifelike. Challenged by a rival artist, Parrhasius, he painted a bunch of grapes so naturally that the birds came and pecked at it. Zeuxis then called upon his rival to draw aside the curtain that concealed his picture, feeling quite confident of success. "The curtain is the picture," replied Parrhasius, and Zeuxis was obliged to confess himself beaten, for, though his masterpiece had deceived the birds, that of Parrhasius had deceived him.

Zeuxis worked slowly and once said, "It is true I take a long time to paint, but then I paint for a long time."

The Colored Porter Was Not Afraid, But—

JOE, the colored porter at Porter's hotel, estimates his services in securing two cadavers from the local cemetery as worth no less than $10,000. For the past few days S. V. D., a Texas gentleman, has been trying to inveigle Joe into making a solitary pilgrimage at 12 o'clock at night for the purpose of abstracting the bodies, but Joe turns a deaf ear to all suggestions. He says that he "ain't 'zactly feard o' ghosts; but, then, there mought soupin happen, and the ghosts mought not like his 'sturbin' 'em."

"All you have to do," said Mr. D., "is to get a sack and a shovel and go out there by yourself. Then dig up the bodies and put them in the sack and bring them to me. I'll pay you $20 apiece for them."

"Who, me?" asked Joe in an awed tone of voice. "I guess you'se foolin' wid me, white man. I ain' gwine git no bodies for you. I ain' lost no bodies, and I shore ain' lookin' for none, 'specially long 'bout 12 o'clock at night. No, sir; you gotter git some one else to do your job."

"I guess you're afraid, Joe."

"Naw, sir; I ain' feard, but I jest nachully hates to 'sturb corpses after dey bin planted in de groun'. Ain' no tellin' what mought happen. Best thing when dey bin berried once to leave 'em dere, 'cause deir sperrits mought come back and cotch you for m'lestin' 'em."

"But I'll give you $20 each for them," persisted Mr. D.

"Twenty dollars ain' gwine do me no good ef de sperrits git me," returned Joe. "I say I ain' feard of 'em, but dere ain' no way of figurin' out what dey gwine do when dey bodies is handled ousecmin'-like. Better not have no truck wid ghosts. Dey's bad to monkey wid, and dis nigger ain' gwine tech no dead body what used to be a man. No, sir; it ud take more'n $10,000 for me to git mixed up wid any projeck to dig up a body."—Mexican Herald.

No Escape For Him.

"No," cried the tragedian, "I haven't been in the town for twenty years."

"Then you think they have forgotten your Hamlet?" said the first low comedian.

The eminent heavy shook his grizzled head.

"There are some things that can never be forgotten," he mournfully replied. "If the oldest inhabitant failed to recognize my sadly altered features, I doubt not that the very egg stains on the grimy walls would cry out and betray me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Favorite of Fate.

"There's something in that boy," said the old man, "and I'm more and more persuaded he's reserved for some great purpose."

"What makes you think so?"

"Just this: He's come through six football games, and he's got his head and one leg left!"—Atlanta Constitution.

There Was No Danger.

Mrs. Traddles—Tommy, you mustn't go fishing with Peter Rishers. He is just getting over the measles.

Tommy Traddles—There won't be any danger, mother. I never catch anything when I'm fishing.

His Progress.

"They say that Biggbur has come out wonderfully."

"Oh, yes; he is prominent."

"I knew him when he was young. He was thought to be a little fly then."

"Yes, but he is considered a big bug now."—Chicago Tribune.

An Optimist.

"How are you getting on with your flying machine?"

"I am progressing splendidly," answered the inventor. "Every time I launch it I find something wrong with it that I had previously overlooked."—Washington Star.

His Way of Learning It.

Knicker—So the son of the wealthy contractor is learning the business from the bottom?

Bocker—Yes. He has started in as a hod carrier, only he insists on carrying the bricks in a suit case.—Brooklyn Life.

The Rhinoceros.

You've heard of the rhinoceros.
(My, that gives me a fright!
I had to seek a lexicon
To see if 'd spelled it right.)
If beauty's truly skin deep, the
Old rhinos has a cinch—
His skin's three inches thick at least
If it's a single inch!

He has a funny paint brush tail
And stubby little toes,
And a great single horn adorns
The middle of his nose.
I said the middle of his nose—
If I had thought my mentor,
The editor, would let it pass,
I would have said the "scenter."

The rhino is almost like folks
That we meet every day,
Because he sticks his nose in things
In just the selfsame way.
If every little boy in town
Had a thick skin like that
He could be bad and never know
Where papa spanked him at.

—Houston Post.

HOW PERKINS REMEMBERS.

California Senator's Method of Meeting a Clairvoyant.

Senator George C. Perkins of California, who was one of the president's callers a few days ago, was met at the door of the White House by a man whom he had not seen for twelve years, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune.

"How do you do, Stone?" he exclaimed. "You are looking better than you did the last time I saw you."

"Well, how on earth do you remember me?" cried the other. "I don't believe that you ever met me more than twice or three times in your life anyway."

"Oh, it's an easy thing to remember a name or face," replied the senator, with a laugh—"that is, if only you have a system. Now, I have one. Perhaps I cannot just explain how my system works, for it is not always applied the same way. It is all by association, of course, as all systems of memory training must be. I began studying the matter a good many years ago, and I suppose that I could now sit down and name a thousand men in California and give the street number and town in which each lives.

"That reminds me of a little incident that took place long before I went into politics. I was 'merchandizing' then in a little store. One week there was a clairvoyant exhibition at the opera house, and his feats of memorizing were the talk of the town. One day this mind reader happened to come into my store, and we got to talking about the work.

"'I can do some of the things that you can do,' I said, 'and I think I can do some things that you cannot do.' He wanted to know what, and I told him to take pencil and paper. 'Now, write down names as I will give them to you,' said I. He did so, and I gave him the names of a hundred men, all citizens of the place. 'Now,' I continued, 'fold that paper up seven times in your hand.' He did so. 'Now, turn around seven times.' He did that. 'Now, I will read you those names in proper order backward,' I said.

"'You cannot do it for $10,' he exclaimed.

"'I don't want to take your money, for it is too easy,' I said, and then I repeated the names in the reverse order without making a single mistake.

"'That is marvelous,' he exclaimed. 'How on earth did you do it?'

"'Oh, that is my secret,' I said, and he never did know how I had performed the trick.

"As a matter of fact, I had not performed any trick at all. I had simply taken the residents of a couple of streets which I knew perfectly, had gone from house to house and had named the occupants. When I dictated the names to him I had gone down the street. When I read them backward to him I had come back.

"That's all there was to it and that is all there is to any system, just a plain, everyday association of facts with names and places."

"WOMEN TOO LENIENT."

Chicago Judge Urges Them to Set Men a Higher Standard.

"We want the women of this country to set a higher standard of respectability for men," declared Judge Willard M. McEwen in an address before the Chicago Woman's club the other day, says a Chicago dispatch. "At present the women are too lenient toward and too forgiving of bad conduct."

Judge McEwen was discussing the possibilities of reducing crime in the United States, and his suggestion that the men be held to a stricter code of morals was greeted with applause by the clubwomen.

"The crimes we have most to fear," said the speaker, "come from morbid conditions in men and boys who have been depraved by drink, vice and drugs. We must try to check them by working among the younger generation. Every father should make a companion and a confidant of his boy in order that the information about the functions and duties of life which he acquires shall not come from polluted sources."

FOOTBALL ON ICE.

Players Wear Very Short Skates, and There Is No Tackling.

Teams representing St. Paul and Minneapolis will introduce the playing of regulation American football on the ice, says a dispatch from Minneapolis, Minn. The members of the teams will wear very short skates—short enough to admit of punting.

The game will be played just as on the ground, except that in tackling the man with the ball it will be necessary only to touch him.

The Twin City Skating association is organizing teams for the play.

Knell of the Top Hat.

Many men about New York are waxing jubilant over the report that the silk hat, which for seasons past has been an emblem of propriety, isn't to be worn except on state occasions, says the New York Press. Moncure Robinson made a series of calls the other afternoon resplendent in a blue serge suit and a scarlet tie. Evidently he didn't care at all what covered his curls, for he had donned a funny little cap, more suitable for wear in an auto. It is said that even London is abandoning its sacred "topper," worn at all times and all seasons, for well dressed Americans have set an example for comfort and style in their dress not to be neglected. Some few who feel that they look at their best in this dignified headgear insist that it is impossible that it should go out of fashion.

Subways For Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, is to have a system of subways.

Bitter Pill to Woman In Quest of Knowledge

IT was in the register of wills' office.

"I want to see the will of Mrs. Henry Jones," said the woman who had just come in.

"Yes, madam. When did she die?" politely asked the clerk.

"Oh, she isn't dead," answered the woman in a matter of fact tone, "but I hear she has made her will, and I should like to see it, if you please."

"But the will is not here if she is not dead," said the surprised clerk.

"Why, isn't this the place where wills are kept for public inspection?"

"Yes, madam, but not until after the testator is deceased."

"Oh," said the woman as she turned away with a disappointed expression, "then I can't find out to whom she left her diamonds after all. How annoying!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Didn't Appreciate Slang.

"How do you like your new boarding house?" Hobbs inquired of Nobbs, who had changed his abode.

"Oh, fairly well," returned Nobbs.

"Pretty high toned place, ain't it?"

"Yes; the waiters do have rather exalted voices."

"I mean there are lots of big bugs there."

"Well, I don't know," rejoined Nobbs dryly. "The cockroaches are about the usual size, but perhaps the bedbugs are somewhat larger than the ordinary, since I come to think of it."

"Oh, I meant that there was a sort of swell set there, old man," ventured Hobbs in despair.

"I can't say that there is," replied the dignified boarder. "The table set by my landlady is not calculated to make anybody swell; rather the contrary, I should say."

"You know what I mean, Nobbs," said Hobbs in last resort. "I mean to say that the food and all that are out of sight, don't you know."

"Not quite so bad as that. We can see it with the aid of our glasses, but you are very nearly correct."

Hobbs is now taking lessons in English undefiled.—Portland Oregonian.

Tough Luck.

Commuter—A terrible thing happened to me this morning.

Urbanite—So? What was it?

Commuter—I just missed the 8 o'clock train for the city by ten seconds.

Urbanite—I fail to see anything terrible about that.

Commuter—But while I was waiting for the 8:30 train Popleigh came along and told me all the cute sayings of his little boy.—Detroit Tribune.

A Better Thing.

Fat Man—Have you left the show business for good?

India Rubber Freak—You bet! There's more money in lettin' motor cars run over me.

A Slight Justification.

"Aren't you ashamed to swear at that mule in that manner?" asked the respected citizen.

"Yes," answered the driver, "but I ain't as 'shamed as I would be to swear at a golf ball or an automobile or something else that couldn't possibly take notice. I've at least got an object in view."—Washington Star.

His Limit.

Goodwin—Why not accompany me to church this afternoon, Smiley? You will hear an interesting talk.

Smiley—Excuse me, Goodwin, but I heard that kind of a talk when I reached home at 2 o'clock this morning, and I can't stand another today.—Columbus Dispatch.

A Mean Audience.

She (surprised at the effect of her narration)—Why, I knew that story was good, but I didn't know it was so awfully funny as all that.

He (beginning to regain his self control)—It wasn't until you told it.—Somerville Journal.

Not the First Time.

Eva—Yes, we went out in the beautiful golden forest chestnut hunting, and Jack proposed.

Katherine—H'm! I suppose that was another chestnut.—Chicago News.

A Parent's Plea.

My little boy is eight years old;
He goes to school each day.
He doesn't mind the tasks they set;
They seem to him but play.
He heads his class at raffia work
And also takes the lead
At making dinky paper boats,
But I wish that he could read.

They teach him physiology,
And, oh, it chills our hearts
To hear our prattling innocent
Mix up his inward parts!
He also learns astronomy
And names the stars by night—
Of course he's very up to date,
But I wish that he could write.

They teach him things botanical,
They teach him how to draw;
He babbles of mythology
And gravitation's law.
And the discoveries of science
With him are quite a fad.
They tell me he's a clever boy,
But I wish that he could add.

—Life.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ENGLISH FALCONERS

THEY STILL KEEP ALIVE, IN A WAY, THE ANCIENT SPORT.

The Lordly Gyrfalcon They Have Not, but the Peregrine and Other Birds Take Its Place—Rooks, Magpies and Partridges the Quarry.

Those who share the now very common belief that the ancient sport of falconry has died out in England would see reason to alter their opinion if they happened to be in Wiltshire at the right time of year, says the London Chronicle, and to have the opportunity of going out with some of the amateurs who there fly their hawks annually at various kinds of quarry.

If they could gain admission to the rather select reunions of these latter day falconers they would find that several of the birds most distinguished in the chase in the middle ages are still employed in the selfsame way, wearing bells and jesses and having their heads adorned with those bright colored hoods and waving plumes which are now mostly known to us only as represented in old world pictures. They would hear in actual use such words as "hagards" and "eyesses, "lures" and "pelts" and many more which now convey to most readers but a vague and hazy meaning when encountered in the pages of Shakespeare or Spenser or Walter Scott.

It is true, no doubt, that there are many changes. No more can the lordly gyrfalcon be thrown off at the heron on passage, for this splendid bird—bravest and fleetest of all that fly—has long been exterminated in these islands, and in the snow capped mountains where she still has her home no trappers go on a prince's errand to ensnare her for his service. No longer does a Danish king send a cast of these noble creatures as a specially welcome present to his royal brothers.

But the peregrine we still have, though, alas, in ever decreasing numbers. The goshawk, though extinct in England, is still sometimes sent over from the forests of France or Germany or Norway to be trained and flown in the British isles. And then we have, though it will not be for long, the tiny merlin, the much enduring and much maligned sparrow hawk, and, rarer still, though not entirely unknown, the long winged hobby. Occasionally a lanner from Africa or a shaheen from India is imported by some enthusiast, and even the fine shaped barbary and some of the desert falcons have been seen within recent years to wear the hood in England.

All these hawks and possibly a few others have been trained and flown by Englishmen who are now living. But of the whole number only four species are now commonly used in England. Each of them has its own special part or parts to play in the business for which they are intended. But of the very large number of wild creatures in the pursuit of which nature has fitted each of them to excel only a few now survive in sufficient numbers or are to be found in sufficiently open places to serve as suitable quarry for them.

Thus, as far as Wiltshire is concerned, the flights for which the peregrine is habitually reserved are only three—rooks, magpies and partridges. It is in the earlier part of the year that the two first named quarry—much detested by farmers as well as game preservers—are pursued, the rooks by female peregrines, especially dignified by the name of "falcons," and the magpies by their smaller brothers, called "tiercels." The falcon is flown singly at rooks, which, when it is a matter of life or death for them, acquit themselves with great ability in the air, flying at a high rate of speed, especially down wind, and avoiding the hawk's swoops with much adroitness. The falconers in attendance must gallop fast if they mean to keep up with the flight until the quarry either falls a victim to some specially well aimed blow or makes his way successfully, often after flying some miles, to a plantation or shelter where he is safe.

At the magpie the tiercels are flown in casts, two together, and each assists the other in trying to counteract and defeat the crafty maneuvers with which this knowing quarry endeavors to elude their active pursuit. It is an animated scene as the horsemen attempt with loud cries and other noises to rout out from some thicket or hiding place the reluctant fugitive, while the hawks circle about in the air above, ready to deliver quickly their headlong stoops as soon as ever the patch of bright black and white feathers has been forced to emerge into the open.

In September the whole plan of operations and many of the performers in them are changed. Instead of being thrown off from the fist as soon as a rook or magpie is found in a suitable place the hawks, one at a time, are put on the wing before any quarry at all is in sight. The falconer has satisfied himself that a partridge or a covey is squatting or running somewhere not far in front of him, and the hawk, knowing by long practice what is expected of him, mounts steadily, often to a very great height, and then circles about, waiting until the men below have flushed the game, when he comes down with almost incredible speed in a long stoop, which often, indeed, misses its mark, but, if the hawk is a good one, often succeeds. All peregrines can be used for partridge hawking, whether they are of one sex or the other and whether they have been taken as eyesses from the aerie or have been captured in the adult state in Holland and already used in the spring for rooks or magpies.

Partridges may also be taken with goshawks when these are exceptionally quick on the wing, but in their case the flight is more or less of a stern chase, with none of those lightninglike descents from out of the sky which are considered the chief merit of the flight with the nobler falcons. The quarry for which the female goshawk is most suitable and most often used is ground game, either rabbits or hares. This kind of hawk, like the sparrow hawk, can be flown a great many times in succession on the same day, and quite a big bag of rabbits has been made with even one goshawk when in first rate fettle. But it requires an unusually strong and bold one to tackle and hold on to so large and vigorous an animal as a full grown down hare of the Wiltshire plain.

September sees also in full swing the campaign with the two kinds of small hawks which are now trained for the field. Of these the sparrow hawk is the larger and the more difficult to reclaim and keep in condition. Both sexes are usually employed at blackbirds, although no bird of about the same size seems to come much amiss to them, and they can be flown at several sorts of quarry in the same day, whereas the long winged hawks, and especially eyess peregrines, should be kept exclusively—at least in any one season of the year—at one flight. The female sparrow hawk is usually very much bigger than her brothers, and occasionally one will be found so strong and courageous as to be able to take a few partridges in the early part of the game season.

The mode of flying is very similar to that of the goshawk, and each of these "short winged" hawks is more properly trained to come back to the fist after unsuccessful flights instead of being brought back to the "lure," like the high flying falcons. In the pursuit of blackbirds, as in that of the magpie, the beaters have a great deal to do with the success of the operations in finding and dislodging the cunning quarry when he has got to shelter in a hedge or bush. Blackbirds can also be taken by merlins of both sexes, and the flight presents no great differences from that in which the larger hawk is employed.

Many other small birds can be taken by merlins, although many are too fast of flight and too tricky to be overtaken by any hawk that flies. The wheatear, which may sometimes be found on the downs in a tolerably open spot, is notable for his trickiness, and it will take a very good merlin or even a cast of them to touch him. But the best quarry for merlins are those birds which take the air and go up in spiral rings with a view to keeping all the time above the pursuing hawk or hawks. In this case the merlins employed must be in the pink of condition. Often they have to fly miles, ringing upward all the time, before they can even get above their quarry, and then they must begin a long series of stoops, each made with the utmost energy and skill, before either of them aims a stroke which finishes the well matched contest or until the fugitive has saved himself in some one of the many refuges which are big and thick enough to shield him from further pursuit.

There are, of course, other counties besides Wiltshire where hawks are flown, and there are many other quarries besides those mentioned. There are, for instance, the flight at grouse and the very fine and difficult flights at gulls. But the very existence of falconry in England is menaced with speedy extinction by the mania for destroying all of the rarer birds. And those who wish to see it in actual practice must make haste or they will be too late.

The Real Franklin.

There were not wanting sinister influences, subtly and persistently inhibiting the development of that large, explicit and national recognition of Franklin's services which a very little thing might have called into full being and activity even during his lifetime. Had that consummation been realized even for a day, though it had been but the day after his death, the character of his fame would have been fixed differently, one cannot doubt, for the rest of time. For there would then have come fully and simultaneously into the national consciousness a conception of Franklin which—instead of the legend of the Philadelphia printer, almanack maker and humorist or instead of the legend of the moral philosopher who taught men how to thrive in business and inculcated the practice of honesty as one of the best tricks of every trade—should have given us the legend of that historical Franklin, the most famous patriot, the wisest statesman, the most successful diplomatist of his age, a man with whose name all Europe—whatever America may have been doing or thinking of then and since—once rang from side to side and whose presence in the world filled the mind of his generation with the ideas of enlightenment, magnanimity and freedom.—William MacDonald in Atlantic.

A Bit of Human Nature.

A man who sells cut flowers at a stand downtown was waiting for trade the other afternoon when a newsboy, dirty and ragged, came running up, says the Kansas City Times.

"Say," said the boy, "whot's the price uf them red flowers?"

"Those carnations, you mean? They are 2 cents apiece," said the man.

"I'll trade you a paper for one," said the boy. The flower seller accepted the offer, and the boy ran away with his carnation. A few minutes later he returned.

"Say," he said, "I just sold a paper. Gimme another uf them red flowers. Here's the 2 cents."

The man at the stand handed him another carnation and accepted the pennies with a smile. As the boy started away the man became curious.

"Say, kid," he said, "what you going to do with those flowers?"

The boy took a better hold on his papers. "Give 'em to the ol' lady," he said. "She's sick in bed."

Then he left, on the run, yelling: "Pape! Pape! All about"—

BREVITIES

THE HALL OF FAME.

Andrew Carnegie is fond of flowers, particularly roses.

Ruric N. Roark is the dean of the department of pedagogy, State college of Kentucky.

The mikado is six feet tall, being one of the tallest men in Japan. He weighs 200 pounds, is broad shouldered and has the look of an athlete.

Emperor William possesses over 150 full military and naval uniforms, with all their appendages of swords, straps, belts, sashes, caps, hats, helmets and shakos—more than any other potentate in the world.

Captain Edward Lloyd of the Fifteenth regiment, infantry, has been delegated by the president to act as professor of military science and tactics at the Maryland Agricultural college, College Park, Md.

Dr. Marcus Fitsherbert-Wheatland, a colored physician of Newport, R. I., is recognized as New England's leading specialist in electro therapeutics and the X ray. In early life Dr. Wheatland was a shoemaker.

Both the president and Mrs. Roosevelt are fond of sandwiches, and they form one of the chief features in the White House afternoon teas. Caviare and pate de foie gras are Mrs. Roosevelt's favorites, while Mr. Roosevelt's taste is not so delicate. It's the good old roast beef, ham or chicken sandwich for him.

Tamagno, the great Italian tenor, who died recently, was noted at one time for his penuriousness, but when he returned to Vareso, Italy, he changed. He built a villa which for artistic beauty had few equals anywhere and entertained lavishly. He finally gave the villa to his only daughter as a wedding present.

Orland Dalton of Danbury, N. H., has quite a library of old books, the oldest being 236 years old. The title is "The Mirror Which Flatters Not." It was written by Sieur de la Serre of France, transcribed in English, printed in London in 1639. Mr. Dalton also has other relics, one of which is a clock 150 years old.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Robert Loraine has scored in "Man and Superman," the latest comedy by Bernard Shaw.

Nat Goodwin has won a personal success in "Beauty and the Barge" at the Lyceum theater, New York.

"The Prince Chap" at the Madison Square theater, New York, is proving attractive to children as well as to the grownups.

As fresh and crisp as a bright new greenback is "Miss Dolly Dollars," the new opera in which Miss Lulu Glaser is starring.

John Drew has a comedy success in "De Lancey," the new Augustus Thomas play with which he opened the Empire theater, New York.

Miss Maxine Elliott has scored in Charles Dillingham's production of Clyde Fitch's clever comedy "Her Great Match." Miss Elliott appears as a gypsy fortune teller.

Klaw & Erlanger now have three good shows running—"The Pearl and the Pumpkin," "The Ham Tree," with McIntyre and Heath, and the Rogers brothers in "The Rogers Brothers In Ireland."

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

The approximate value of natural gas annually produced in the United States is $88,496,760.

America makes more barrels than any other country. The annual production is 300,000,000 barrels and circular packages.

The discovery of the method of preserving the brilliancy of fish scales has led to a considerable export trade from Russia. The scales are used for the making of artificial pearls and similar articles.

Apparatus for the distillation of the oil of cedar has been installed in the woods near Mars Hill, Me. It consists of a retort in which the cedar boughs are subjected to heat and a condenser for cooling the vapor. The oil floats on the liquid which comes from the condenser.

PITH AND POINT.

If you are good natured you will be imposed upon.

Some people spend borrowed money as freely as if they had earned it.

About all there is to love is that two persons overlook the faults of each other.

When a man economizes he buys fewer clothes; when a woman economizes she buys less to eat.

Most of us are very careful to say "Beg pardon" when we step on people's toes and then jump up and down on their toes in conversation without a polite word of excuse.—Atchison Globe.

THE JEWEL CASKET.

Burmese gold is used in very chic chain bracelets jeweled with opals.

Small gypsy rings in Roman gold are set with two diamonds and a ruby or sapphire or a diamond and pearl.

Tiny festoons in green tourmalines pointed with pearls on a finely chased band of gold are among new tops of amber back combs.

Designs of sporting character show horses' heads in Roman gold and a saddle and snaffle bit on oval sleeve links of antique gold.—Jewelers' Circular.

A MONUMENT TO SLAVES.

Tribute to Their Fidelity by Miss Solari, a Southern Woman.

In the hearts of the mighty fallen is deep rooted the feeling of inextinguishable gratitude to the loyal slaves to whose care the women and children were intrusted during the entire period of the war between the states. It is a sentiment that still remains smoldering in the souls of those who owned them. To those slaves who watched the fireside, tilled the soil, helped spin, weave and make raiment for the master and his son on the battlefield—to those slaves who protected and provided for the families at home—is due a monument that will tell the story to coming generations that cannot be taught the lesson of self sacrifice and devotion of the slave in any other way. If a time is ever ripe for a noble deed, now is that time, for the grand, courteous southern slave owner is fast passing away, and to erect the monument would be to hand down to posterity an open book in which our southern children can learn that every negro is no "black fiend." The north would not understand the sentiment. Of course not.

Erecting this monument would influence for good the present and coming generations and prove that the people of the south who owned slaves valued and respected their good qualities as no one else ever did or will do. It would bespeak the real conception of the affection of the owner toward the slave and refute the slanders and falsehoods published in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

There did exist in the days of trial and hardship not only a perfect understanding, but the kindest sympathy, and in thousands of plantations and homes where every white male on the place able to bear arms would go to the battlefield the helpless families of women and children were left entirely to the care and protection of the trusted slaves.

No one who was rocked to sleep by the sweet lullaby of the faithful black "mammy," listened to her weird ghost stories, nursed at her breast or played about her cabin door would ever be willing to have these tender memories die out. There is the side of sentiment, the side of gratitude, that those who have felt the touch can never give up nor can they forget the debt due the faithful "10 per cent of slaves that remained with their masters after freedom."

Erect the monument. It will result in much good, as it will tell future generations that the white men of the south were the negro's best friends then and that the men of the south are the negro's best friends today.

Instances portraying the fidelity of the slaves might be told to fill endless volumes and would recite the sweetest stories of heartfelt devotion, the most unselfish acts, prompted by pure love; self forgetting, they would sacrifice comfort—yea, even go hungry—and with a smile serve those to whom they felt an undying fealty. They could not express all they felt, but for mammy's "girl" or "boy" they could work and suffer and teach a blessed lesson of endurance and glorified fortitude, for, as Miss Dromgoole so sweetly expresses it:

Her face is as black as ebon,
Wrinkled and seamed and old,
But her heart, I know, is as white as snow
And true as the rarest gold.

Her brown hands, old and feeble
With the touch of passing years,
Would banish each trace of care from my face
And brush from my heart the tears.

Mammy and friend, I loved her,
Humble and all unfamed,
But I love to trace in her love the face
That robber years have claimed.

Her face is as black as ebon,
Her soul as fair as the day,
And her prayers, I know, wherever I go
Will follow me all the way.

—Confederate Veteran.

Splitting of Churches.

Division is not a bad thing in itself. All living things grow by division. Churches, live churches, follow the same law, but the simple division of the cell into two equal, similar and independent cells is confined to the lowest branch of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. It is in church history as it is in natural history. When we find on opposite sides of the road two little white churches exactly alike, except that the steeple is on the north end of one and on the south end of the other, we know it belongs to the protozoan period of ecclesiastical development. We have outgrown the stage of the multiplication of churches by the primitive processes of splitting, secession and recession. Even in Scotland, where the process was formerly most active until a church was reduced to "me and Sandy" with doubts as to the latter's orthodoxy the tide has turned and the churches are reuniting.—Century.

Value of the Weather Man.

In spite of the standing jokes about the weather man it is probable that for every dollar spent on the weather bureau ten are saved. At the time of the Mississippi flood of 1897 $15,000,000 worth of live stock and other property were saved as a result of warnings issued a week ahead. Signals displayed for a single hurricane have detained in port vessels valued with their cargoes, at $20,000,000. The West Indian stations, established in 1898, inform us of hurricanes as soon as they begin. The course of the hurricane that caused the Galveston flood was charted for a week before it struck our shores—for hurricanes move slowly. Eighty-five per cent of the forecasts now come true, and by the aid of rural free delivery 25,000,000 forecast cards were distributed last year to farmers, many of whom could not have had them five years ago.

SELECTIONS

SHIPPING A SEA.

The Scooping Up Is the Heart of the Giant Wave Myth.

When a steamer as large as the Campania is boarded in weather not for her to be called severe by a wave that sweeps from reasonably assumed security some passengers to death and others to injury, the episode necessitates a new examination of the question whether in any given "sea" there is sometimes one billow many times greater than any of its millions of fellows. Belief in the existence of such waves is almost universal on land and not uncommon afloat, for many ships have been swept as was the Campania, and not a few of them have been overwhelmed on days when there seemed nothing to be feared. This is adequate excuse for the existence of the "giant wave" assumption, and yet we do not find even in the experience of the colossal Cunarder proof that it is founded on fact, proof that the sizes of the waves raised by one wind differ enormously among themselves. Differ they do to some extent beyond any question, and when any sequence of waves is made up of waves larger and smaller one of them must be the biggest of all. But it will be noticed that of the Campania it is said, probably without any thought of this problem, that "suddenly the big ship lurched to port and scooped up an enormous wave." Why so enormous? Any stalwart wave on a day when, to quote again, "a heavy quartering sea was running" would be quite big enough to do all that this wave did if "scooped up" by a ship moving at the Campania's speed, especially when the motion of the ship is opposite to that of the wave itself and must be added to it in explaining the consequences. We remain convinced that on that disastrous Wednesday the Campania safely rode hundreds of waves nearly or quite as big as was the one that ravaged her steerage deck and drenched deep the deck above. Not impossibly bigger ones were passed without attracting any attention from her passengers. The "scooping up" is the heart of the myth, and the "giant wave" is a wave that comes just when the ship is in a position to take it aboard.—New York Times.

Long Joseph, Seven Feet Ten.

Frederick the Great's father, Frederick William, the creator of the Prussian army, whose special mania was the collection of giants from all parts of the earth, would have given something like a king's ransom for "Long Joseph," who has just joined the First Foot guards at Potsdam at the age of twenty, with a weight of about eighteen stone and a stature of 7 feet 10 inches, an ugly man, decidedly, to meet in a bayonet melee. Frederick William had a whole regiment of such colossi, known as the Riesengarde, among the tallest of them being one Kirkman, a Scoto-Hibernian, or Ulster Irishman, whose portrait may still be seen in the palace at Charlottenburg. One of Frederick's first sovereign acts was to disband this preposterous brigade of giants, which had cost the Prussian state about as much as all the rest of its army.—London Chronicle.

Turkey's Bad Forestry.

Forestry is neglected by the Turkish government, as witness the following remarks by an explorer: "The most marked feature of all this eastern district is the entire absence of wood, not from any natural condition, as trees would evidently grow in most parts, but owing to willful destruction and neglect to replant. Firewood now comes four and more days' journey to Erzerum and is in that city the most expensive household necessity, while across the border, on the Russian side, there are magnificent pine forests. This regrettable destruction extends all over Asiatic Turkey, square miles of forest being burned where as many square miles of clearing near some villages are desired. Around villages great walls of magnificent logs rise up, and around fields also, so that soon no forests will remain except in the most inaccessible mountains."

Why Dubois Gets a Statue.

Nice is to raise a monument to a cook—a Provencal chef, one Urbain Dubois. It is not for his soups, his entrees, his roasts or his pastry that Dubois is to be honored in stone. Provencals chiefly love his memory for his patriotism. What Dubois sacrificed on the altar of his country was what some would describe as a "mighty good berth." He was chef to the king of Prussia when that sovereign went to war with France. Immediately on the news reaching him the chief of the kitchen marked his disagreement with the chief of the state by resigning. Considering that he lost $12,000 a year, it was a hard step to take. And that is why Dubois is to have his statue.

The Pneumatic Hub.

A good deal is being heard of the pneumatic hub which is to replace the ordinary rubber tire, with a great saving of rubber. The claim is that by the fitting of a pneumatic cushion around the hub the same effect, as far as easy running is concerned, is obtained as in the case of the ordinary rubber tire encircling the rim.—Argonaut.

Worked Like a Charm.

Dr. Barnardo, the London philanthropist who died recently, had a startling way of protecting the papers upon his desk from the devastatingly tidy housemaid. In a wastepaper basket under the study table basked two snakes. This "worked like a charm," according to a personal friend of the doctor's.

A HUGO TREASURE.

Romance of the Famous Writer's Improvised Inkstand.

Many valuable relics that of late years have found their way into the houses of the wealthy and adorn the shop windows of the antique dealers are not only interesting from their rarity or association, but also in the manner in which they come into the hands of the dealer. The following story told by a dealer may illustrate this fact and tell how a priceless relic came near to being thrown away:

Some years ago, when staying in the little island of Guernsey, in the English channel, which for so many years was the residence of Victor Hugo during his exile from France, I was going through one of the old streets and strayed into a secondhand furniture store on the chance of finding something that might be interesting. Among several odd pieces I found the bottom of an old Chippendale dressing mirror, minus the mirror, the center of which had been hollowed out to form an inkstand.

The oddness of the piece attracted my attention and upon questioning the dealer he informed me that it was a part of a lot of rubbish that had been thrown out of Hauteville House, where Victor Hugo had lived and which is still preserved intact by his family just as he left it upon his return to France. This old house is full of costly antique treasures with which the author loved to surround himself, and the visitor on application to the caretaker is today shown over the place and sees the table and bed used by him in his old study at the top of the house in which he wrote so many of his works and watched the shores of his beloved country, from which he thought himself forever an exile.

This house and its treasures being so carefully guarded by the descendants of Victor Hugo, I wondered how a piece like the inkstand could have been thrown away and hesitated to believe that it really had come from where the dealer said it did, the price asked for it being but a few francs. I decided to think it over before purchasing, and in a few days called around again. Upon inquiring for the inkstand, the dealer said, with many apologies, that I was too late, and explained matters as best he could. During the summer months the Hugo family pay a visit to the island a few weeks, and prior to their arrival the house is thoroughly cleaned, etc. A new maid, seeing an old box, as she thought, threw it away with the rubbish, and it was sold by a junk man to the dealer. A few days after my visit to him M. Georges and Mlle. Jeanne Hugo, grandchildren of the author, strolled into the same store, and, looking around, espied the inkstand. They immediately inquired as to how it came into his possession, and after telling them the particulars they informed him that it was an improvised inkstand that Victor Hugo had used for many years.

"The Lost Chord."

Perhaps the most successful song of modern times is "The Lost Chord," whose sale in Great Britain has exceeded 250,000 copies. The story of its composition, as told by Mr. Willeby in his "Masters of English Music," illustrates that in art, as in statesmanship, success came to those—

Who knew the seasons when to take
Occasion by the hand.

For nearly three weeks Arthur Seymour Sullivan had watched by the bedside of a dying brother. One night, when the end was not far off and his brother was sleeping, he chanced to come across some verse of Adelaide Procter's which five years before he had tried in vain to set to music.

In the silence of that night watch he read them over again and almost instantly their musical expression was conceived. A stray sheet of music paper was at hand and he began to write. The music grew and he worked on, delighted to be helped while away the hours of watching. As he progressed he felt sure the music was what he had sought for and failed to find on the occasion of his first attempt to set the words. In a short time it was complete and not long after in the publisher's hands.

Slaves of Their Own Doubts.

The habit many people have of torturing themselves because of their inability to remember whether or not they have done certain things is diagnosed as a disease by a French physician and called folie de doute. The victims are slaves of their own doubts. They suffer tortures from their inability to remember whether they addressed a letter correctly, whether they turned off the gas properly before they got into bed, whether the fires have been properly safeguarded for the night, etc. The business man cannot remember whether he closed his desk when he left his office and perhaps gets off his train at the first station and takes the next one back to town only to find that everything is all right. The housekeeper lies awake for hours worrying about the kitchen window and finally creeps downstairs to find it securely closed. The learned physician who diagnosed this distressing complaint has not, unhappily, suggested a remedy.

"Bonds of Freedom."

If marriage without love is not marriage, so also love which does violence to marriage is not love. The marriage ceremony is not a proclamation of imprisonment, but of opportunity. Its bond is not a fetter, but a garland. Still, it may not be disdained or broken. The crowning does not make the king, you say. No, but it places upon the man whose head receives the crown the obligation to sacrifice, if need be, everything that is mortal in him to its honor.—North American Review.

HUMOR

OF COURSE HE COULD COOK

But There Was One Little Detail Which Brown Neglected.

"The trouble with women is that they never grasp a thing as a whole," said Brown. "They are all very well as parts of a machine, but they can't make it run. They'll do what they're told and not an inch more. That's the reason they are no good in a man's sphere. Now, a man in a woman's sphere"—

"Apropos of that subject, my dear," interrupted Mrs. Brown, "I was just going to ask you if you thought you could cook the dinner if I went to church this morning."

"Cook the dinner! Of course I can," replied Brown. "Haven't I"—

"Oh, yes, you have been part of the machine; you have peeled the potatoes, basted the meat and stirred the gravy under my directions, but you have never personally conducted a dinner from start to finish all by yourself."

"Well, that isn't to say I can't," sniffed Brown. "Why, it's mere child's play."

"Very well," said Mrs. Brown. "I'll write down on a piece of paper just the time each thing is to be put on to cook, and if you watch the clock you can't go far wrong."

"You'll find it will be the best dinner you have ever eaten, and it will be on time, too," boasted Brown as he set the clock on the radiator, where he could glance at it between the pages of the Sunday paper.

Church over, Mrs. Brown returned, but as no savory odor of roasting beef assailed her nostrils as she entered the apartment she began to suspect something was wrong.

"Did you put the meat on at 11?" she asked.

Brown emerged from the newspaper long enough to declare he had done so.

"And the potatoes at 12? And the other vegetables at half past? Then, I suppose, dinner is all ready to serve?"

"Quite ready"—Brown held up the clock—"and exactly on the dot of 1. When have you ever had dinner ready so promptly, Mrs. B.?"

Brown began to swell visibly with self satisfaction, but when his wife returned from a tour of inspection in the rear of the apartment there was a queer little smile about her lips which made him uneasy.

"I hope you're not very hungry," she remarked.

"Why?"

"Because dinner won't be ready for two hours."

"Wh-what do you mean?" gasped Brown. "Didn't I do everything all right?"

"Yes, except light the gas in the range."—New York Press.

Inspired.

"Do you know what great scheme Sister Susan had?"

"No; do tell me."

"Why, she went out and gathered all the fall leaves she could find in real damp places and pressed them in the family Bible on the birth record pages, so that all the ages written there were stained up past reading when they opened it again."—Baltimore American.

Grasping at a Straw.

"Pshaw!" said the judge. "There's no reason why you people should be divorced. Go home and make up. There are no grounds"—

"But, judge," the man frantically interrupted, "she hasn't told you the whole truth. I pushed her downstairs once, and it was miraculous that she wasn't killed or crippled for life."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Step by Step.

"I want to do great things!" exclaimed the ambitious young man to the old financier. "How, sir, would you advise me to go at it?"

"To begin with," drawled the elderly millionaire calmly, "I would advise you first to accomplish something small!"—Detroit Free Press.

Cause and Effect.

Tom—I started to propose to Miss Hoamley-Rich last evening, but I lost my courage.

Dick—And didn't she help you out?

Tom—No, but her father did. That's when I lost my courage.—Catholic Standard and Times.

So Thoughtful of Her.

Wife—James, don't be so selfish with the umbrella. Can't you see mother is getting wet? Hold it over her too.—Louisville Herald.

Hope.

"So you enjoy seeing your son play football?"

"Yes," answered Farmer Cornstalk. "If he ever gets into the habit of workin' that hard, mebbe we'll make the farm pay yet."—Washington Star.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

YOU CAN BUY ANY

STOVE

In our entire stock at prices you have never heard of before.

It's worth while getting in touch with this reduction if you have not bought.

AMMANNS,

WEST CENTER STREET.

Ralston HEALTH Shoes $4.

UNION MADE

SPECIAL AGENTS

L. C. BOWLUS & CO

We Have a Seamstress

We sew on buttons, put on neck bands and mend your clothes FREE.

ANTHONY'S LAUNDRY.

For Sale

Six room frame dwelling, drilled well, gas for heat and light; fruit of all kinds; paved street and sidewalk paid for. East Center street. $1700.

Farm 75½ acres. Seven room brick house, two good wells, brick cistern, two good barns; 40x60 ft. and 30x40 ft; good fruit, ten acres of timber. Terms, $1,000 cash, balance on long time at 5 per cent. Price, $1,500.

Fourteen acres, good buildings, fruit &c. ..$1,400.

A Racket stock of about $2,500. Will trade for Marion property.

Seventy-acre farm, fine eight-room house, flag stone walks, good cellar, new barn 34x44 ft. outbuildings. Will take Marion property in exchange. For particulars, see

Lippincott Brothers

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

The obese lady in the dime museum can't be blamed for trying to make the most of her self.

ENGAGE MENT ANNOUNCED

Miss Raffensperger To Marry Mr. Harry Haberman.

A DINNER GIVEN AT THE PHILLIPS HOME

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Taylor Entertain a Company of Friends at Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. George Smith Entertain in Honor of Miss Marguerite Smith of Lima.

Mrs. A. F. Raffensperger very pleasantly entertained a company of the friends of Miss Mabel E. Raffensperger at the latter's home on south Prospect street Tuesday. Incidental to the entertainment of the guests, Miss Raffensperger sprung a surprise upon her guests by announcing her engagement to Harry W. Haberman. The wedding will occur some time in April.

Those present to hear the announcement were Mrs. Richard E. Dodge, Misses Cleo Sweney, Ruth Fisher, Marjorie Hamilton, Hazel Leffler, Mary Pixley, Bonnie Pinyard, Delilah Barker, Lucile DeWolfe, Flossie Shurz, Amy Turner, Olga Morgenthaler, Rosalie Strelitz, Mildred Love, Glenn Mouser and Nina Odaffer.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Taylor of north Main street entertained a small company of friends at dinner Monday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Smith of Uncapher avenue entertained a company of friends at dinner, Monday, in honor of Miss Marguerite Smith of Lima.

* * *

Mrs. David Henderson Harvey, Mrs. William Haggard Lyons, Miss Peters and Miss Alice Peters have issued invitations for an "at home" to be given at the Lyons home, 223 south Vine street, from 2 until 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, January 3.

* * *

Miss Hazel Leffler of Greenwood street entertained a few of her intimate friends at a Christmas tree party at her home Sunday evening.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Cunningham very pleasantly entertained about fifteen relatives and friends at their home on Lafayette street Monday. An elaborate dinner was served and in the evening a Christmas tree was enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. H. Webster of Toledo and Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Webster, of Kenton were the guests from out of town.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. Sager of Ola street entertained their children and grandchildren at a Christmas dinner. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sager and family of LaRue, A. C. Sager and family of this city, J. R. Sager and family of Galion, B. M. Sager and family of Lorain and Mrs. Litha McKittrick of Kenton.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. E Phillips entertained a number of friends and relatives at a Christmas dinner at their home on south Main street Monday. Mrs. M. H. Fulton of Bucyrus, Mrs. J. E. Fulton of Dayton and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hastings and daughter, Carrie, of LaRue, were the guests from out of town.

DEATH INVADES HARPSTER HOME

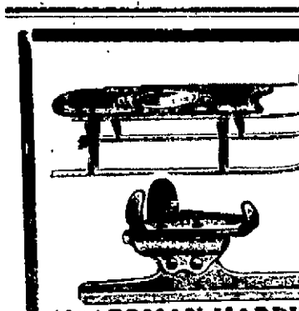
Little Hazel Campbell a Victim of Lung Fever.

Death instead of Santa Claus came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lesco Campbell of Harpster, leaving sorrow and woe in place of glad tidings of joy. Hazel, their twenty-months-old daughter, died of lung fever, Christmas afternoon. She had been ill about two weeks.

The funeral service was held at Harpster, Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, followed by interment at Little Sandusky.

Prisoners Enjoy Dinner.

Jesse Smith of Espyville, Robert Burns of Springfield, and G. W. J. Woltz of Newark, the three prisoners at the county jail, enjoyed a big turkey dinner Christmas day at the expense of Sheriff Sells. These prisoners are all that remain of the fifteen men who were behind the bars at the county jail not more than a month ago. Woltz, the old man who was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary Saturday, was taken to Columbus Friday.



Skates and Sleds

SKATES—All Sizes.

SLEDS, COASTERS, ETC.

HABERMAN HARDWARE COMPANY. S Main St

Former Marionite Becomes Inventor.

Eugene M. Mouser, a former Marion boy, is gaining wealth and prominence in the coffee trade and has invented several appliances for the trade which promise to revolutionize some important phases of the business. His most recent invention is a coffee-making machine, which has already attracted widespread attention and is now used by the government war department.

Up until six years ago Mr. Mouser made his home here, where he spent nearly all of his youth. The following is what the Columbus Dispatch of a recent date has to say concerning his coffee-making machine:

E. M. Mouser of 116 west Gay street, a government contractor who resides on Hamlet street, has invented a patent coffee-making machine which has proved to be so valuable to the war department that the government has authorized the purchase of twelve for each regiment in the service. At a hearing recently held in Washington between the committee appointed to look over the machine, Mr. Mouser explained the action and the benefit of the portable patent. The committee reported so favorably that the department took action immediately.

The coffee machine varies in size and is used when troops take long trips, on trains, across the country. The entire machine with a thirty-gallon tank, is easily carried about and fits into a trunk which is placed at any convenient place in a car. Enough coffee can be made to satisfy three companies on the usual ration of one pint to a man. The coffee is heated by a charcoal burner.

The necessity of such an arrangement has long been the subject of much thought among the men who are compelled often to journey clear across the country in being transferred from one barracks to another. The new arrangement eliminates the necessity of visiting the station restaurants along the way, where prices are so high that the ordinary soldier can hardly afford to buy anything. Moreover, on a journey through the western country, stops are seldom made and stations are few and far between. Dining cars are also too expensive.

So now the soldiers will be able to make their own coffee on the way toward their destination. Each regiment will be provided with a dozen of different sizes and when the journey is begun will take a machine which will fit their needs according to the number who will make the trip. When the destination is reached, the machine will be sent back by express.

Mr. Mouser has made arrangements with the railroad companies, so that there will be no hitch on that score. He has long been engaged as government contractor and makes a business of transporting troops from the Philippines.

YOUNG MAN CHARGED WITH TRESPASSING

Foster Butler in Custody at Caledonia.

Irate Stepfather of Miss Mina Corwin Makes an Affidavit Against the Young Man, Who Is Finally Released.

Miss Mina Corwin, aged twenty, cried piteously in Mayor A. M. Dilts' court at Caledonia, Monday, for the release of her sweetheart, Foster Butler, of Marion, who had been arrested on a charge of trespass preferred by the girl's stepfather, Fred Beck of Caledonia. Her tears had their effect, for on his promise to remain away from the Beck home, the young man was released. Each refused to give the other up. They came to Marion together, the girl being employed here.

Miss Corwin, it appears, invited the young man to take dinner at her village home. Upon his arrival the young man was given a "marble-heart" reception by the stepfather, who ordered him off the premises. Then it was that the girl took her escort's part, and a lively exchange of words occurred, in which family troubles were aired more or less. Finally, Marshal Atwood was called, and marched Butler to the mayor's office, where the stepfather filed an affidavit of trespass against him, while the girl stood by weeping.

Beck declared that he did not have any use for his stepdaughter's companion, and did not want him around his home. He had forbidden the girl from keeping company with him, but the court thought that, inasmuch as she was of age, he had nothing to do with that end of it. The girl declared she wouldn't give up Butler for the home of her stepfather, and so what might have been a happy Christmas dinner ended in sadness for the two young people.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Make the best you can of the worst you get.

Two essentials to success are dollars and sense.

Proof of the political pudding lies in the plum distribution.

Greatness may doubt its own importance, but egotism never does.

A man should be well heeled before trying to stand on his dignity.

Self-interest is the principal ingredient in the interesting things of life.

Every man gets more than he thinks he is entitled to—in the matter of misfortunes.

If a man only had nine lives, like a cat, he could insure them all and collect on one occasionally when he got hard up.

Perhaps So.

"It seems to me your wife ought to do the cooking instead of employing a cook."

"Possibly she loves me too well, mother."—Houston Post.

Always the Same.

"Bilder's wife has a very even disposition, hasn't she?"

"Very. Her irritability never varies."—Life.

Tommy's Query.

Tommy Figgjam—Paw.

Paw Figgjam—Yes, my son.

Tommy Figgjam—What's the difference between a set speech and a lay sermon?—Baltimore American.

Mediæval Diplomacy.

Venice was the leader in mediæval diplomacy, and its ambassadors were compelled to keep close watch over all Venetian interests in foreign places. According to a law of 1268, ambassadors were not allowed to be accompanied on their missions by their wives lest state secrets should leak out. They must, however, take their own cooks to avoid being poisoned. No present could be received without the consent of the state. After 1268 each envoy was required by law to file a written report of his ministry with the keeper of the archives. Later it was made unlawful for an ambassador to hold conversation with strangers or to write letters on political questions addressed to persons not connected with the government. So severe were the regulations that it became a difficult matter to obtain the best men for the foreign service. Fines had to be imposed upon the appointees who refused to depart for their posts.

Old Time Simple Manners.

Richard Evelyn, who died in 1706, laments in his diary the vanishing of "the simple manners that prevailed in his younger days." "Men," he says, "courted and chose their wives for their modesty, frugality, keeping at home, good housewifery and other oeconomical virtues then in reputation. The virgins and young ladies of that golden age put their hands to the spindle, nor disdained they the needle; were obsequious and helpful to their parents, instructed in the managery of the family and gave presages of making excellent wives. Their retirements were devout and religious books and their recreations in the distillatory, the knowledge of plants and their virtues, for the comfort of their poor neighbors and use of their family, which wholesome, plain diet and kitchen physic preserved in perfect health."

His All.

Rambling Rawson—I was robbed last night, and I lost fifty-three articles of furniture. Every thing I had in de world.

Friend—Fifty-three articles!

Rambling Rawson—Sure! A deck of cards and a corkscrew.

Electric Auto For Farm Work.

A new style of electric automobile, which is adapted to all classes of farm work, has been brought out, says the New York Times. It may be equipped with a reaper or with a cultivating device, which prepares the ground and sows the seed at one operation. It will plow six or seven acres a day at a cost, including interest, depreciation, fuel and labor, of a dollar an acre, less than half the cost of plowing by horse. When not needed for field work it may be used for driving any kind of farm machinery.

Boxes For Cooking.

Many German women's clubs are now producing cooking boxes for use in their housekeeping schools to familiarize the rising generation with the great economies of time and money to be gained by this method of cooking.

A REMARKABLE HOLIDAY TRADE

Local Merchants Report a Big Business.

MANY OUT-OF-TOWN SHOPPERS IN CITY

Volume of Cash Business the Heaviest in the History of the City. Plenty of Money Afloat—Bills of Large Denominations Presented in Payment—Lack of Change.

The local merchants report that this season's holiday business was the largest in the city's history. As usual, the last two days, Friday and Saturday, were the largest days, the larger percentage of people putting off the major portion of their shopping until the last few days. In view of the inclement weather, those two days, the merchants say that the amount of business was remarkable.

Among the noticeable features in this year's business was the increased number of out-of-town shoppers the last week. Some of the merchants are inclined to believe the foreign business this year was double that of any previous season.

Never in history was the volume of cash business so heavy as this year. One dealer stated Tuesday morning to a Star representative that usually the two days preceding Christmas change and bills of the smaller denominations are mostly used, but this year bills of larger denominations were much more in use than ever before. Many stores were hampered in their business by the lack of change.

Notice.

Mr. Albert Sons of Scranton avenue was the holder of the lucky number, 4573, which secured the Shetland pony given away at Ellery's. 23-tu-wk-f

No Secrets To Hide

We have nothing to conceal; no secrets to hide! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. You will find these in Ayer's Almanac for 1906; or write us and we will send them to you. Then show the formulas to your doctor, and ask him what he thinks of them. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The DEPARTMENT CO.

East Center Street.

House Furnishers.

During the rush at Xmas time there is a tendency to hurry over things and not be as careful as usual. If any person received goods not satisfactory, will such persons kindly report same to us at once?

The DEPARTMENT CO.

USE A

Perfection Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove

FOR

Safety, Economy and Comfort.

A cook stove which is odorless and efficient. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Ask your dealer for prices, or address

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Lucky Numbers:

4304, 1982,
4219, 163,
2970, 4495,
1359, 1160,
2777.

We wish you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year, and want you to start right by becoming customers of ours. We carry a large and complete line of

Hardware and Farm Implements

and can supply your wants at the lowest prices. Give our goods and you will be convinced. Once a customer, always a customer, at

KLING & WILSON.

COMING TO MARION EUROPEAN HOTEL, MONDAY, JANUARY 1.

FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M. ONE DAY ONLY.

DR. VOKE Chief Examining and Consulting Physician of The France Medical Institute Co., by request, will visit above town on date named. CONSULTATION FREE and STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

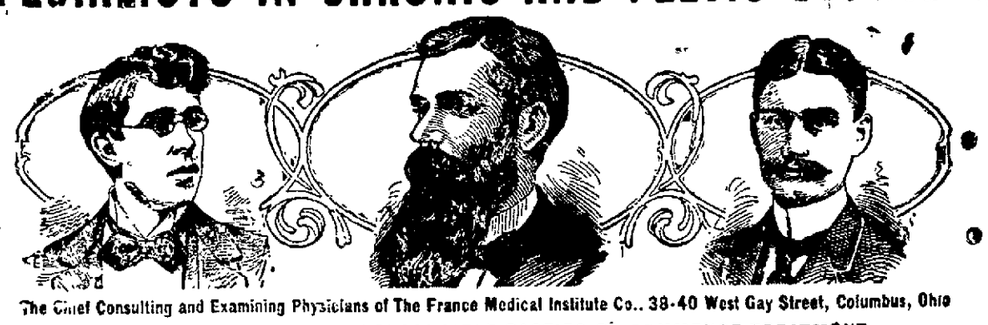
IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM ANY DISEASE, WEAKNESS OR DISABILITY, WHY NOT CONSULT AN EXPERIENCED, EDUCATED SPECIALIST; ONE WHO IS THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED WITH ALL THE NECESSARY APPLIANCES KNOWN TO MODERN MEDICAL SCIENCE?

The France Medical Institute Established 1886. 18 years in Columbus. For eighteen years we have been making regular monthly visits to the principal cities of Ohio. Our long experience, remarkable skill and great success entitle us to the full confidence of the afflicted.

REFERENCES—Best Banks and Leading Business Men of Columbus.

Without Stomach Drugging Direct Medication fulfills the anxious hopes of many afflicted persons, both men and women, by furnishing a simple and efficient means of curing diseases that are frequently incurable under the old methods. If you are tired pouring medicines into your stomach to reach a disease that is remote from the seat of digestion, you should make no delay in taking advantage of our special System of Treatment.

SPECIALISTS IN CHRONIC AND PELVIC DISEASES



The Chief Consulting and Examining Physicians of The France Medical Institute Co., 38-40 West Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio

NO MONEY REQUIRED OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES TO COMMENCE TREATMENT.

Our Physicians Are Experts in the diagnosis and treatment of Stomach, Bowel and Liver Diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Diarrhœa, etc., cured in the shortest possible time without the use of injurious drugs.

Throat, Lung and Nasal Diseases Such as Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, successfully treated by our own special method of treatment.

Heart, Blood and Skin Diseases Such as Scrofula, Ulcers, Eczema, Pimples, etc., especially cases that have baffled the skill of other physicians.

Brain, Spinal and Nerve Diseases Such as Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Epilepsy, Fits, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headaches, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Nervous Exhaustion, etc., successfully treated by our original method.

Rheumatism Our cure for Rheumatism is the most successful known.

Young and Middle-Aged Men Who suffer from the effects of youthful indiscretions and Nervous Debility may call with confidence.

Diseases of Women After years of experience we have discovered the greatest cure known for diseases peculiar to the sex. Painful Menstration, Sterility or Barrenness, Leucorrhœa, Pruritus, Ovarian and Fibroid Tumors in the early stages, etc., positively cured by our method. Our treatment is perfectly harmless and easily applied. No humiliating exposure on examination. Try it, and you will exclaim like hundreds of others: "Oh, I feel like a different woman."

Rupture and Varicocele permanently cured without the use of the knife, truss or suspensory. Be sure and consult us before taking treatment elsewhere.

Kidney and Bladder Diseases Such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Bladder, Enlarged Prostate, Frequent and Dribbling Urination. It costs no more to employ an expert than to risk your life with an inexperienced physician.

Stricture and all forms of disease of the urethra and prostate gland cured by our Medicated Bougie, a method of treatment without pain or detention from business.

Syphilis or Blood Poison cured without use of injurious drugs where others fail.

Not necessary to attend expensive Sanitariums, Hospitals, or Health Resorts; our medicines and treatment can be taken and applied at home. Each person applying for Medical Treatment to our visiting physician or at the home office should bring from two to four ounce of urine, which will receive careful chemical and microscopical examination. Consultation and Examination free and strictly confidential. No names published.

The FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE CO., 38-40 West Gay Street Columbus, O. Next Door West of the Inter-Urban Union Station

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

"No, Sir! You cannot palm off any substitutes on me. I've been using August Flower since I was a boy, and I'll have no other."

¶Forty million bottles of August Flower sold in the United States alone since its introduction! And the demand for it is still growing. Isn't that a fine showing of success? Don't it prove that August Flower has had unfailing success in the cure of indigestion and dyspepsia—the worst enemies of health and happiness? ¶Does it not afford the best evidence that August Flower is a sure specific for all stomach and intestinal disorders?—that it is the best of all liver regulators? ¶August Flower has a matchless record of over 35 years in curing the ailing millions of these distressing complaints. ¶Two sizes, 25c and 75c. All druggists.

TECHANEN BROS.

Citizens' Phone 319. Residence Girard Ave.
Bell, Main 118. Citizens' Phone 265.

Dr. H. J. Lower.

Office over Gem Pharmacy.
Chronic diseases a specialty. Calls made promptly day or night.
Marion, Ohio

WADDELL & KNAPP

INSURANCE.

FIRE, CYCLONE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, ELEVATOR, BOILER, LIABILITY, PLATE GLASS

We Issue Surety Bonds.

Marion National Bank Building.
Both Telephones 117.

FARMERS, LOOK

Take your Hides, Pelts, Furs and Tallow to

WESLEY HARSCH

and save the middleman's profit. Highest market price paid at all times. Shop in alley back of the county jail.

We Sell the Hard or Soft

COAL!

Which cannot be beaten for heating or lasting qualities. Phone 22.

THE

Ohio Mining & Elevator Co.

C. H. KELLER,

AUCTIONEER.

First class sales-crying for any or all occasions.

Call Bell telephone 1 on 201 Waldo exchange. P. O. address, Waldo, O.

Elmer T. Boyd,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Uhler Block, 128 1-2 N. Main St. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Prompt and special attention given to collections.

CHARLES C. FISHER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

BENNETT BUILDING.

GEORGE D. COPELAND. JOHN H. BARTRAM

Copeland & Bartram,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts. Loans negotiated. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Collections made. Patents procured. Office over the Marion County Bank, south Main St., Marion, O.

THE

Marion National Bank

MARION, OHIO.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Capital $200,000
Surplus $40,000
Undivided profits $18,000

Accounts of Corporations, Farmers, Firms and Individuals solicited. A general banking business transacted. Drafts issued on foreign countries. Interest paid on time deposits.

OFFICERS.

J. E. Waddell, President. T. J. McMurray, Vice-President. C. N. Phillips, Cashier. E. J. Lee, Ass't. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

H. B. Mann, T. J. McMurray, C. E. Sawyer, Geo. W. King, H. Strelitz, J. G. Leffler, H. A. Martin, O. Wollenweber, J. E. Waddell.

LITTLE HEARTS ARE GLADDENED

Christmas Is Celebrated at the Waddel Children's Home.

SANTA CLAUS COMES DOWN THE CHIMNEY

Big Turkey Dinner Served—The Inmates of Marion County Infirmary Receive Presents and Enjoy the Day Very Much—How the Day Is Passed by the Old Ladies.

That the motherless and fatherless tots at the Waddel Children's home might not miss the devoted attentions bestowed upon more fortunate children at Christmas time, a real live Santa Claus came down the chimney, Christmas morning, and loaded three trees with toys and presents of all kinds for the forty-four little inmates. An old-fashioned log cabin had been erected in the parlors of the home and it was down this chimney that Santa came. One of the trees in the parlor was for the girls and one for the boys and the presents were donated by merchants, and church societies. The five children confined in the nursery by sickness also enjoyed a tree. Owing to the scarlet fever quarantine, no program was enjoyed as in previous years. A big turkey dinner was served at noon, Sunday.

Fruits and candies were added to the duck dinner at the Marion county infirmary on Christmas day. Twenty-four ducks were served, with mashed potatoes, sweet potatoes, dressing, gravy, pickles, celery, grape butter, mince pies, coffee, tea, milk. Then for supper marble cake, apples, peaches, coffee, tea and milk were served, together with numerous kinds of candies. The following presents were received by the men: One shirt, two handkerchiefs, two oranges, apples, sack of candy, one comb and one pair of socks. The women received one calico dress, gingham apron, one pair of hose, sack of candy, two handkerchiefs, two oranges and apples.

A great many of the inmates were remembered by friends with candies, clothing and a number of other presents. This was something never known before, and some of the old men and women, some of whom are almost helplessly feeble, appreciated it all like little children, with tears in their eyes and a prayer on their lips. The infirmary directors and their families were guests of Superintendents and Mrs. W. F. Hurr for dinner.

Although there are now only four inmates of the Waddel Ladies' home, a turkey dinner was enjoyed and many visitors called and inspected the magnificent home.

FINISHES WORK AT UNIVERSITY

Carl W. Sawyer Passes His Final Examinations at Chicago.

Carl Sawyer, who left Thursday for New York, where he was married this week, sent home word Saturday that he had been advised by the Chicago university that all of his examinations had been passed successfully and his diploma conferring the degree of doctor of medicine and surgery will be forwarded as soon as the necessary time has elapsed. After his wedding trip young Mr. Sawyer will join the staff at the C. E. Sawyer sanatorium in this city and enter into active practice. Mr. Sawyer not only completed the thorough course of the Chicago university several months ahead of schedule, but his good work has elicited the warmest praise of members of the medical faculty.

Mr and Mrs. E. Russell entertained at their beautiful country home, four miles north of the city, Christmas. An elegant four-course dinner was served, the plate favors being hand-painted cards. The home was beautiful in its decorations of palms and cut flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harvey of Cleveland were the only guests from out of the county.

Wallace Linder has resigned his position as salesman in the employ of the Fairbanks Steam Shovel company and has accepted a similar position in Mansfield.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 38-t-52

County Surveyor Edward S. Ault Saturday awarded the contract for the construction of the Seiter-Falk ditch in Pleasant township. The contract for furnishing tile was given to T. J. Hoyles and the work of constructing the ditch went to S. L. Miller and H. E. Seiter. The ditch will cost about $1,000, and will be three-fourths of a mile in length.

Margaret Bruce, defendant in a suit for divorce brought by Robert J. Bruce, has filed a motion in the court of common pleas asking for temporary alimony. Her attorneys are L. R. Andrews and W. R. Mooney.

A DIFFERENCE IN LUNGS.

In the Edinburgh University three human lungs lie side by side. One is of an Eskimo and is snow white. In life, this would be ruddy with rich blood. Another is that of a coal-miner and is black. The other is of a town dweller and is a dirty slate gray, as are the lungs of most city residents. That's why consumption thrives in cities.

One reason why Scott's Emulsion does so much to keep down consumption is because it helps to keep the lungs clean and supplies them with rich, red blood. It makes the lungs germ-resisting. If the body is run down and health is at a low ebb Scott's Emulsion will build it up quickly and permanently.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

BRONZE STATUE FOR PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

Gift of the Little Home Sewing Circle.

The members of the society known as the Little Home Sewing circle have made a nice donation for the new St. Mary's parochial school which is now nearing completion on north Prospect street. The donation is a bronze statue representing the immaculate conception, and will be placed in a niche in the front of the building.

The statue cost the doners $200, the money being raised by the members of the circle among the parishers by the sale of articles and in various ways. The gift is probably the first of a number that will soon follow.

The following members comprise the society which made the donation: Misses Nora Ponn, Beatrice Ryan, Gertrude Schroeter, Mamie Murphy, Gertrude O'Donnell, Agnes Murphy, Alice Ponn, Anna Murphy, Margaret Coffey, Loretta Murphy, Eva Pruzzo, Mamie Navin, Philomena Krack and Bertilla Miller.

UNCLAIMED MAIL.

The following mail remains uncalled for in the local postoffice:

Steve L. Atkins, John Ammons, care Crystal Theater; E. P. Bradford, John Crouse, Dr. Clawson, care University Law school; Charles Cox, Joe S. Drake, Joshua Davis, John Earick, John L. Erie, Jesse M. Evans, John England, Will Groppenbacher, C. F. Harrison, Charles Hamilton, R. M. Mitchell, Arthur Melvin, John Pheasant, J. M. Smucker, Toms Tenney, Herbert Tomlinson, George Waters, A. T. Weitick, Earl Zeigler, Mrs. J. M. Bates, Nora Bell, Mabel Briggs, Louie Blair, Miss Eliza Becks, Lottie Bowerman, Mrs. Sarah Cook, Mrs. Forest French, Mrs. Samuel Gast, Mrs. Nellie M. Hull, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Charles Hart, Mrs. Arthur Jerew, Miss Georgia Littrick, Miss Ona Lawrence, Sophia Mauch, Miss Cora Smith, Miss Hazel Schwartz, Mrs. Ida Thomer, Miss Bess Watts, A. Frank & Son, Bruno Caligoro.

M. B. Dickerson, P. M.

DEPARTMENTAL INVESTIGATION

To Be Started by Members of the State Legislature.

Toledo, O., Dec. 26.—An investigation of all of the state departments and state institutions will in all probability be ordered shortly after John M. Pattison is inaugurated governor of Ohio.

Northwestern Ohio senators are behind the fumigating movement.

A conference of these senators and Governor Pattison will, it is said, be held as soon after the inauguration as possible. The object will be to decide upon a method of starting the investigation.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

Three Horses Killed—Passengers were given a hard jolt in their seats and the engineer of the Big Four flyer, No. 16, eastbound, held his breath in fear, for a second, Monday night about 8 o'clock, when his train plowed into three head of horses standing on the track near Caledonia. Fortunately all of the animals were knocked clear of the track and the train passed in safety. The stock was the property of Mrs. David Ulsh and had escaped from the inclosures of the farm.

DR. FERRELL TO BE RE-LICENSED

Marion Doctor Will Be Allowed To Resume Practice.

In regard to the matter of Dr. J. H. Ferrell of this city, the Ohio State Journal of December 22 says:

It was ascertained yesterday that the decision of the board of appeals in the case of Dr. J. H. Ferrell of Marion will be in his favor, so that his certificate to practice medicine will be restored.

G. W. J. WOLTZ IS SENTENCED

Aged Prisoner Receives One Year in Penitentiary.

GOEDICKE OBEYS AN ORDER OF THE COURT

Mrs. Charles F. Garberson Begins a Suit for Divorce in the Court of Common Pleas—Suit Follows a Family Quarrel—Other Notes of Common Pleas Court.

G. W. J. Woltz, the aged Newark man who has been imprisoned at the county jail during the past year on the charge of having defrauded Marion people in the sale of Tennessee real estate, last Saturday pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge Young to serve one year in the penitentiary.

Woltz was arraigned and pleaded not guilty shortly after his arrest. Since then he has been imprisoned at the county jail awaiting trial. As a result of his long imprisonment he has become weak and pallid and owing to his advanced years it is thought that he will not live to finish his sentence. He is over seventy-five years of age.

The query of Judge Young as to whether the aged prisoner desired to make any statement before sentence was passed upon him was answered with a weary shake of the head.

Emma J. Garberson, wife of Charles F. Garberson, a local attorney, seeks a legal separation. Through her attorneys, Carey & Carey of Upper Sandusky, she has filed a petition for divorce in the court of common pleas.

This suit follows a family quarrel which occurred several weeks ago at the Garberson home, in which both husband and wife were injured. Garberson is now under bond and will be before the next session of the grand jury on a charge of assault and battery.

In her petition, Mrs. Garberson charges her husband with drunkenness and extreme cruelty.

Malinda Strawser, through her attorney, H. E. Hill, has brought suit in the court of common pleas asking for judgment against W. B. Wood in the amount of $550.87, which she claims is due her on promissory notes.

For the second time Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Dexter have tried unsuccessfully to make matrimony a success, and for the second time they have sought a remedy for their troubles in the divorce court. The second suit was brought in the court of common pleas here, Saturday, by Oscar L. Dexter through his attorneys, Crissinger & Guthery.

Mr. and Mrs. Dexter were first married in 1886 and lived together until 1900 when they were divorced. About a year later they were married.

According to the story told by the husband, it was scarcely a year before his wife deserted him. She has been absent ever since.

The second marriage occurred January 17, 1901, and no children have been born as a result of the union. One daughter aged twelve years was born of the first marriage.

Mrs. Dexter lives in Mt. Gilead. The husband, who resides here, charges his wife with refusing to perform her household duties and with cruelty and desertion.

Herman Goedicke, the man who for several weeks refused to pay his wife temporary alimony pending her suit for divorce, despite the fact that he had been ordered to do so by the court, appeared Friday afternoon and deposited the required $75 with the county clerk.

In the suit of Charles E. King against John Jacobs, in which the plaintiff asks for $187.50 for a horse which he sold Jacobs, the defendant has filed an answer and cross-petition. He says that King failed to fill his contract, and that the horse is diseased. He asks for $100 damages for his inconvenience.

Judge B. G. Young overruled the motion for a new trial for Winget C. Carey, the Agosta liveryman convicted of adultery. Carey was fined $25 and costs and was sentenced to three months in the Columbus workhouse. In case the fine and costs are paid by January 15 the workhouse sentence will be suspended during good behavior.

In the suit for the partition of the Everett estate brought by Princess N. Nichols against William B. Everett and others, Judge B. G. Young has appointed W. B. Everett guardian ad litum for Fred F. Everett, a minor.

In the suit of Ura S. Durkin against John Rizor and others, brought for the partition of the estate of Matilda Rizor, J. F. Bricker has filed a motion to have the sale of property set aside. Bricker bought the Rizor farm of 125 acres and paid the sheriff $1,500 with the understanding that the plaintiffs and defendants were owners of the property in fee simple. He states that he has found later that they had only life interests in the farm and that only that right of ownership had been transferred.

Judge Young sustained the motion and ordered the sheriff to return the $1,500.

Rosa E. Kellogg, through her attorneys, Crissinger & Guthery, has brought suit for divorce against Henry P. Kellogg in the court of common pleas. She charges her husband with abandonment and failure to provide.

Mrs. Kellogg relates that she and her husband were married in this city October 3, 1894, and that two children, Thomas, aged nine, and Clyde, aged six, have been born of the union. She says that July 4, 1902, Kellogg deserted her, and has never been heard from since. She has been compelled to work to support herself and children.

The court is asked to grant a divorce and alimony.

Milton Morral, the former county commissioner, who is a party defendant in the suit recently brought by Prosecuting Attorney John H. Clark and former Attorney-General Frank S. Monnette against the Bellefontaine Bridge company and others, filed an answer Tuesday through his attorneys, Crissinger & Guthery.

Clark and Monnette, on behalf of the county and taxpayers, sue the bridge companies under the provisions of the anti-trust law for $6,700 for the alleged illegal sale of a bridge over the Wheatstone river in Richland township.

Morral states that he answers all of the interrogatories in the lengthy petition and asks that the suit be dismissed.

Mary M. Cubbison has brought suit for divorce against George F. Cubbison, who is now in the Columbus workhouse on a charge of non-support. Her attorney is H. E. Hill.

In the suit of George Parish against F. R. Saiter and others, Judge B. G. Young has overruled a motion for a new trial made by the plaintiff, against whom a verdict was given recently.

MAILS A LETTER AND TAKES LIFE

Allen M. Bowland of Lancaster Kills Himself.

TALKS TO FIANCEE OVER A LOCAL PHONE

Leaves Marion and Goes to Columbus Where He Dies by His Own Hand at Home of His Brother—Fiancee Is Prostrated by Grief Over the Deplorable Incident.

After talking over the telephone to his sweetheart, Miss Marie Wallace, at Lancaster, last week in this city, Allen Mason Bowland, aged twenty years, sat down and wrote her a letter, in which he said that by the time the letter was received he would be no more. The letter was mailed here, Thursday afternoon and reached Miss Wallace, Friday.

Young Bowland left Marion for Columbus, where he died at the home of his brother, Harley Bowland, last Friday. It was stated at the time that he died from the effects of an overdose of headache powders.

Since then it has developed that the young man committed suicide. It is stated that during his conversation over the telephone his fiancee pleaded with him not to take his life. She states that they had not quarreled and claims to know no reason for his rash act. They were to have been married next summer. Miss Wallace is prostrated with grief as the result of her fiance's death.

DAVID A. CARTER DIES AT DAYTONA

Well Known Pittsburg Citizen Passes Away in Florida.

David A. Carter of Pittsburg, very well known to many Marion people, died Thursday evening, at his winter home in Daytona, Florida. Mr. Carter had been in ill health for some time and was so feeble of late that he got about only by the use of an invalid's chair. The remains were taken to Pittsburg for burial on Saturday.

Mr. Carter leaves a wife and one daughter. He was aged somewhere in the sixties, and was well-known in Marion from his extended financial interests and business dealings here.

D-Zerta

"EASY TO MAKE"

The grocery trade and the public in general agree that D-Zerta Quick Desserts are far ahead of all other dessert products. Start using them TO-DAY by ordering from your grocer a package of each. If not satisfied after a trial write us and get your money back.

3 different products. 5 flavors each.
D-Zerta Quick Pudding
D-Zerta Jelly Dessert
D-Zerta Ice Cream Powder

Recipes free. Address D-Zerta, Rochester, N.Y.

Always Remember the Full Name

Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in Two.

E. W. Grove on Box. 25c.

"Manhattan" for Quality.

There are Many Needs Not Yet Supplied.

The best place to supply them—if it is in clothing or furnishings—is at the

The MANHATTAN

BUY THE

ELLWOOD Wire Fence.

It's the best in every particular, and is the only field fence that will turn chickens and small stock.

SOLE AGENTS

The Houghton-Merkel Company,

North Main Street. Opp. Catholic Church.

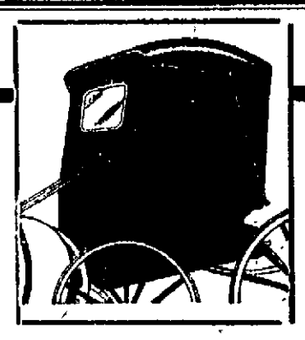
SCHAFFNER'S SCHAFFNER'S

Reliable Furniture,
Baby Carriages,
Go-Carts,
Refrigerators,
Undertaking.

One Price---and that the Lowest, is a motto with us.

SCHAFFNER'S

$3.00 AND UP.



$3.00 AND UP.

Ride in Comfort.

The above picture represents a Storm Protector which we believe the most convenient, simplest and best device on the market. It can quickly be attached to any rig, and for persons who drive---this protector is worth many times its cost. Come in see our line before buying.

A Suggestion to Wives.

Why not make your husband a Xmas present of one of these Storm Protectors? He surely would greatly appreciate such a gift.

T. F. LUNDERGAN

EAST CHURCH STREET.

The Marion County Bank Company,

Marion, Ohio.

Capital Paid Up, $250,000.00.

Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking, within the limits of safety. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and the world. Also bank money orders, no fee charged for small amounts. Use our new safety deposit boxes for valuable papers, free to customers. Interest paid on savings deposits. Call and investigate our savings department.

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

George D. Copeland, Henry Ackerman, Henry Tyng, President,
W. R. Fisher, J. G. Leffler, Chas. C. Fisher, Vice Pres.
George B. Christian, Sr., James P. Reed. W. B. Boothman, Cash.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

What Broke the Little Boy's Heart the Most

"WELL, my little boy," said the kind looking man, "you seem to be in trouble. Have you lost your way?"

"N-n-no," sobbed the child.

"Are you hurt or do you feel sick?"

"N-n-no."

"There, there, don't feel so bad about it. Perhaps you were sent to get something at the store and have lost your money?"

"N-n-no."

"Well, what is the matter, anyway? Tell me all about it. Perhaps I can help you."

"N-n-no, you can't he-he-help me. N-n-nobody can he-he-help me. I runned away from h-h-ho-ome."

"Oh, that's it, eh? Did your parents beat you?"

"N-n-no."

"Then why did you run away?"

"'Cause they wouldn't le-le-le-et me have sugar on my potatoes."

"But sugar isn't good on potatoes. Come, you'd better go back. Where do you live? Won't you let me help you to find your way home?"

"N-n-no."

"Why? Is it because you can't have sugar on your potatoes that you don't want to return?"

"N-n-no."

"Don't your parents give you good clothes to wear and a nice soft warm bed to sleep in?"

"Ye-ye-ye-es."

"Then it seems to me that you'd better go back. Come on. Why do you hesitate? You can't sleep out in the cold, and your parents, I am sure, mean to be kind. You say they don't beat you, and you look like a boy who has had plenty to eat, so why not go home?"

"But when I told them I was g-g-going to run away they d-d-didn't neither of them come out to the gate and coax me not to go. Boo-hoo-hoo-ooh."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Playing to the Gallery.

Lawyer Brown had a case involving land boundaries. The question was one of accretions to land, and Brown, to make perfectly clear his contentions, drew maps showing the situation. The judge hearing the case said, "But, Mr. Brown, I don't quite understand what you mean."

"Your honor," replied Mr. Brown, "I did not suppose you would. I was just doing this for the benefit of the bystanders."

Foxy.

Johnny—Sister, and I want to play store. Won't you give us somethin' to sell?

Mother—Yes, dear. Here's my button bag, scissors and six spools of cotton.

Johnny—It won't be that kind of a store. We want to sell cake, pie and candy.—New York Mail.

A Lucky Discovery.

"I believe," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that what a boy is depends largely upon his environment."

"I know it," replied her hostess as she carelessly toyed with her jewel box. "There was my cousin Ebenezer's boy. He never knew what it was to have a well day till the doctors found out that it was his environment and cut it out."—Chicago Record-Herald.

No Hope For Him.

"I would propose to you, but I fear the effects of the excitement. When I am excited my heart beats so faintly that it is scarcely noticeable."

"Well, you know what the proverb says?"

"What proverb?"

"'Faint heart ne'er won fair lady.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Speed Mania.

Mother—John, I wish you would allow me something to pay for training Mabel's voice.

Father—Train Mabel's voice? Why, great guns! She talks fast enough now!—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Evidently.

Captain Longaway—Did that pretty Mrs. Young ever get over her husband's death?

Bob Innocent—Which one—her first or second?—New York Press.

The Poet's Creditors.

When dusk lay brooding o'er the hill
And all within the house was still
Came hurrying each creditor
And stood without the poet's door.

"A joy I lent thee," spake an hour;
"And I a fragrance," said a flower;
"And I a color," said a dove,
"And I a grief," remembered love.

"I lent thee larger sight," called Mars;
"I let thee stand amid the stars
And see spring's wave of blossom roll
From the equator to the pole."

The poet flung his door awide.
"I can but give myself," he cried,
"For unto me myself ye lent—
Then take it now in settlement."
—Agnes Lee in Smart Set.

METALLIC TANTALUM.

It Supersedes the Diamond as the Hardest Known Substance.

For centuries the diamond has been recognized as the hardest of all known substances. The polish power of diamond dust and the boring power of the diamond drill are familiar facts. So is the fact that nothing can polish or cut a diamond except another diamond.

But a new substance has made its appearance which, if it can be obtained in sufficient quantity, will probably replace the diamond alike in the operations of drill boring and in the lapidary's workshop, for it is harder than diamond—so hard, in fact, that the only effect produced by a diamond drill worked day and night for three days on a sheet of the substance one twenty-hrth of an inch thick, with a speed of 5,000 revolutions per minute, was a slight dent in the sheet and the wearing out of the diamond. This substance is pure metallic tantalum.

Tantalum is not a common metal, yet it is also not one of the rarest. Its existence was discovered more than a century ago, but no attempt to separate it from its compounds had succeeded prior to 1903, when Meissan obtained a sample in the electric furnace. The metal which he isolated was very hard and brittle, and we now know that it was so much contaminated with carbon that most of the characteristic properties of the pure metal had disappeared.

Pure tantalum was first prepared by Dr. Bolton, a member of the famous electrical engineering firm of Siemens & Halske. One of his methods is to fuse the double fluoride of potassium and tantalum with metallic potassium in an electric furnace in vacuo, but he seems to prefer a much simpler electrical method. Making up the oxide into a filament exactly like that of a Nernst incandescent lamp, he places it in a globe connected to an air pump and turns on the current. The oxide is decomposed, and, the oxygen being gradually removed by the pump, the filament is reduced to the metallic state.

Tantalum differs from all other known substances in combining extreme hardness with extreme ductility. Of its hardness we have already given an example, so need only add that when red hot it is easily rolled into bars and sheets or drawn into wire. It is scarcely affected by the oxygen of the air even at a red heat and not at all at ordinary temperatures, and the strongest acids fail to dissolve it. Nor does it amalgamate with mercury. It melts only at the highest attainable temperatures and is therefore well fitted to serve for filaments in incandescent lamps, being much stronger than carbon. A pound of it will make 20,000 lamps, and these require exactly half as much power to light them as do carbon filaments giving the same brilliancy.

If only it can be procured in sufficient quantity tantalum should prove a most useful metal. It will furnish better boring tools than the diamond drill and cheaper electric lights than carbon, while the possible uses of a plate or a wire harder than diamond and yet tough and strong are almost infinite, for every other hard substance is brittle, and this fact has hampered the engineer for centuries.—New York Herald.

Mr. Lang's Hallucination.

Andrew Lang relates a curious psychological experience of his own in connection with temporary hallucination. "I was on the platform of a little country station," he says, "when I met a son of the house at which I was going to stay. He is a young man very well known to me, of a ruddy complexion. I said, 'Hello, Jimmy!' or words to that effect, using the familiar form of his Christian name, and shook hands with him.

"A few minutes later I saw his father beside me and remarked that I had not seen him before. 'Yes, you have,' said the sire, 'and you called me Jimmy.' Now, the father is four inches taller than the son (six feet four inches), is not of a ruddy complexion and, of course, is many years older.

"Yet I could have sworn in any court of justice that I had just spoken to and shaken hands with Jimmy, who at the moment was at home, a distance of nearly a mile away. After this I can believe anything in the way of temporary hallucination, negative or positive."

Ways of the Chinese.

According to the Rev. E. J. Hardy, long a resident of China, who has written a book on the Chinese, "the first emperor of the Ming dynasty, A. D. 1368, prohibited all prayers but his own to God. 'What a confusion,' he said, 'there will be above, what intolerable annoyance, if you people all call upon him.' Should a common person presume to worship his Father in heaven he may be punished by Chinese law with eighty blows, and even with strangulation."

Another traveler in China, Mrs. Dorothy Cator, brings forward once more the grim fact that poverty in that country leads to the commission of terrible crimes. "The Chinese very seldom kill their sons," she says, "but their girl babies they drown, if they have too many, just like kittens. Any day one may be seen floating in the river."

London's "Lion" Sermon.

Canon Newbolt preached the annual "lion" sermon before the lord mayor and sheriffs of London recently. The ceremony came from the following incidents: Two hundred and fifty years ago Sir John Gayler was pursued by a lion in an African desert. He escaped and afterward became lord mayor. In his will he left funds for annual service of thanks.

Little Brother.

I KNOW suthin', I won't tell—
Suthin' 'bout my sister Belle.
Sister Belle an' Bill, her beau;
I got suthin' that I know!

I know suthin' that Bill said;
Made Belle's face as red as red;
Bill's was pretty red as well.
I know suthin' I won't tell!

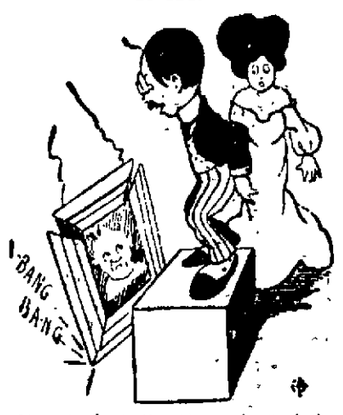
I seen suthin' that they did
In the parlor where I hid
I got suthin' that I know
I ain't goin' to tell it though!

I know when I've got a scrap—
Stacks o' candy fer a chap.
Chocolate cream an' caramel.
I know suthin, I won't tell!

Sister's awful good to me
Bill's as nice as he can be—
Give me money fer the show.
I got suthin, that I know.

Golly gee, but I'm in luck!
Better think I best struck.
What I know 'bout Bill an' Belle—
While this lasts I'll never tell.
—Chicago News.

So Sad.



Mrs. Nuwed—Oh, George! And that was mother's picture!

Mr. Nuwed—Yes; and it was my frame.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Why She Enjoyed Church.

A clergyman in Richmond, Va., tells this story at his own expense: "One Sunday I was returning home when I was accosted by a quaint old woman, housekeeper in the employ of a dear friend of mine. 'I want to tell you, sir,' said the old woman, 'how much I enjoy going to church on the days that you preach.' Expressing my appreciation of the compliment, I added that I was much gratified to hear it, adding that I feared I was not as popular a minister as others in the city, and I finally asked, 'And what particular reason have you for enjoyment when I preach?' 'Oh, sir,' she answered, with appalling candor, 'I get such a good seat then!'"

The Difference.

The two girls were having fun with others on their way home on a Tenth and Jackson street car last evening after finishing their work in the department store. "My steady," said the one who answered to the name of Mary, "talks shop too much to suit me. I think I'll turn him off and get another." "I like my fellow to talk shop," said the young woman addressed as Lizzie. "What for?" said Miss Mary. "Well, he's a street car conductor, you know, and he's always saying, 'Sit closer, please!'"—Philadelphia Record.

Modern Maxims.

One hot bird on hand is worth two in the rush.

Tell me how much money a man carries about with him and I will tell you how much his company keeps.

The fool and his wife are soon parted.

No man is a hero to the Carnegie fund.

Take care of the sounds and the sense will take care of itself.

Spare the mode and spoil the style.

Never put a bad dog on the mouth.—Baltimore American.

Willing to Oblige.

"If I agree to permit you to marry my daughter," said the multi-millionaire sternly, "will you let whisky alone?"

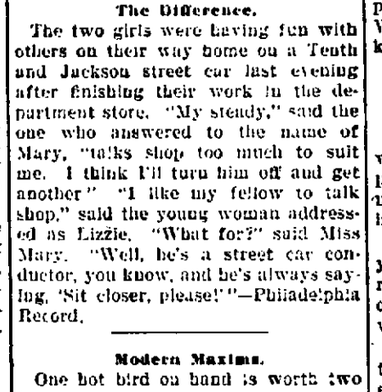
"You bet I will!" replied the gilded youth, with alacrity. "Nothing but champagne for me after the wedding comes off!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Getting Next.

Manager—Weren't you afraid to sleep in that haunted room?

Disgusted Thespian—No; it was a real comfort to be in some place where the ghost walked.—Baltimore American.

The Mystery.



"Miss Gezzo says your expression is a constant mystery to her."

"Ah, she cannot read my face?"

"No. She says she cannot tell whether you are holding your breath or if you have the cramps."—Chicago Tribune.

Embarrassing.

"So you can't see any way of getting out of the engagement honorably?"

"Not unless I can lick five brothers, all bigger than I am."—Life.

SHORT STORIES.

There are 61,000 breweries in the world.

A marriage was stopped at Manchester, N. H., because both bride and bridegroom fainted.

It is not generally known, but experts say the Tippecanoe river, in Indiana, is the best bass stream in the United States.

What is claimed to be the largest egg farm in the world is situated in Hancock, N. H. It contains 800 acres, with 8,400 hens penned in 600 houses.

Dennis Doty, a farmer living near Garden City, Kan., is said to keep a flock of 2,000 turkeys, which he turns into his fields to devour the grasshoppers. When the grasshoppers are all gone he rents the turkeys to his neighbors.

Officials of the Chicago suburbs have hit upon a new way of dealing with the scorching automobilist. A policeman will warn the chauffeur to stop. A man with a fire hose a block further on will attend to the chauffeur if he does not.

The Indian Territory is nearly as big as Indiana. It has 20,000,000 acres of arable land, 3,000,000 acres of good timber, 2,000,000 acres under which there is oil and gas and 800,000 acres of coal. It has not much less than 1,000,000 people, large and growing towns, well tilled farms and a good railroad system.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Berzac's European circus is one of the principal attractions of the Keith circuit.

Miss Grace Leonard, the American Vesta Tilley, has won much favor in vaudeville in the east.

"The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" was a recent attraction at the American theater, New York.

The seats and boxes for the opening of the new Casino, New York, will be sold at auction in order that there may be no question of favoritism in the disposal of seats.

Homer L. Lind is to play a prominent role in "The Gingerbread Man," the new Ranken-Sloane musical play. This will be Mr. Lind's first appearance as a singing comedian for several years.

Having failed in their efforts to secure another theater in which to place Jefferson De Angelis when De Wolf Hopper begins his engagement at the Lyric theater, New York, the Shuberts announce the last weeks of "Fantana."

Frank Perley's promised production of "The Girl and the Bandit" will open on tour Sept. 25, and Campbell Donald, recently of the Bostonians, will play the role which was played by Walter Jones when the play was known as "The Sleepy King."

EDITORIAL FLINGS.

Alfred Austin has written a poem warning England against her unpreparedness for war. If that does not make the British ready to fight, nothing will.—Washington Post.

If there is any desire in a hundred years from this time to identify the remains of some of our present public officials the Bertillon system records will help.—Washington Post.

A German inventor has found a way to detect the presence of dog meat in sausage. Some men are never happy unless they are making others uncomfortable.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

We object to that Frenchman's proposition to put thirteen months in the year. It's hard enough to pay bills for twelve months without having an extra month run in on us.—Atlanta Journal.

That low, rumbling sound which you do not hear rolling up from the west, the east, the north and the south is the grumbling of the people because there is to be no extra session of congress.—Kansas City Journal.

FOREIGN FACTS.

Fifty per cent of the insanity in England is ascribed to heredity by recent official investigation.

Quacks flourish immensely in Russia. Dr. Kiriloff can see only one effective remedy against them—a better education for the masses.

The general in command of the recent field operations in Scotland by volunteers stopped a "battle" before it was half over. But it was explained afterward that he "had to catch a train."

At Venice the other day a submarine boat was christened, not by the breaking of a bottle of champagne over the bow, but by the sinking of a ring into the lagoon in accordance with an ancient custom.

Italian physicians declare that the "American bars" established in their cities in recent years are responsible, with their iced drinks, for the increased number of cases of serious apoplexy in warm weather.

A FEW DON'TS.

Don't write letters with a lead pencil.

Don't write on soiled or torn sheets of paper.

Don't fail to inclose a stamp to carry an answering letter to a letter of business.

Don't send a letter bearing blots or scratches. Make a new copy if necessary.

Don't seal a letter of introduction. The person to whom it is given is supposed to inform himself of its contents.

Don't write carelessly. Spell correctly and be painstaking about your punctuation and the language in which you express your thoughts.

The Evolution of an Adoption

HE'S jist a little orfant boy
W'at goes to school with me,
An' ain't got any parents, 'cuz
His folks is dead, you see
An' w'en he sees my toys an' things—
My, but his eyes 'ist shine!
An' he ain't got no marbles, so
I give him half of mine.

An' once it 's orful stormy w'en
It's noon, an' he can't go
Back where he works for board an' clo'es
To get his lunch, an' so
I had some san'wiches an' things
'At he thought was 'ist fine,
An' 'cuz he didn't have no lunch
I give him half of mine.

An' once w'en we went down to fish
He come along with me,
An' w'en we're there says he 'ist wish
'At he could fish. You see,
He's orful poor an' brought a pole,
But didn't have a line,
An' w'en I saw how bad he felt
I give him half of mine.

An' one time I 'ist told my ma
How he don't have much fun,
'Cuz he ain't got no ma or pa
Or aunt or any one.
An' 'en I told her how I thought
'At it would be 'ist fine,
'Cuz he ain't got no mother, if
I'd give him half of mine.

He ain't my brother really true;
He's 'ist an orfant. So
My ma she took him 'cuz she knew
He had no place to go.
I'm orful glad we got him, an'
My pa thinks it's 'ist fine.
He didn't have no mother, so
I give him half of mine.
—J. W. Foley in New York Times.

Incredible.

"I hear one of the officers of your regiment is going to marry a rich American girl."

"Yes. What won't people do for the sake of money! There are people, in fact, who actually work for it."—Simplicissimus.

Proper Inference.

Some time ago an elderly gentleman was motoring down a narrow street in a country town when a dog suddenly rushed out from a doorway and so frightened the ancient individual that he jumped suddenly and landed on the ground in a sitting position. The dog, seeming to enjoy the situation, circled around and around, barking playfully.

A boy who was passing at the time stood calmly staring at the performance for a minute or two and then inquired in a quiet voice:

"Did you fall off, mister?"

"Of course I did," said the gentleman angrily while getting up and endeavoring to brush the dust from his clothes.

"Ah," replied the lad as he strolled away, "I thought you couldn't have sat down in the road just to play with the dog!"—New Yorker.

Done Wrong.

Mose Mokeby—No, sah, I ain't no prognostic er inviddle. I's simply bin drur away from de ch'ch, dat's all.

Jim Jackson—Drur away? Why, how's dat?

Mose Mokeby—Why, when de contributions wuz invited fo' dat last ch'ch sociable I sent two fine, fat, tendah pullets, an' what does yo' s'pose de committee in charge ob de affair does? Dey returned de fowls wif a note sayin' dey wuz tainted!—Brooklyn Life.

How He Knew.

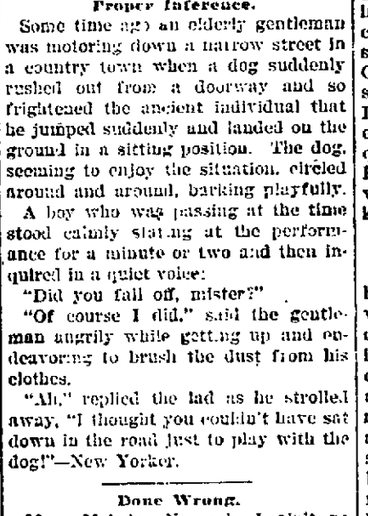
Newitt—That was Dr. Poudrus who was talking to you a little while ago. He's a very learned man.

Plane—He must be.

Newitt—Why, how did you know? He was only talking to you for a few minutes.

Plane—Well, it was long enough to make me very tired.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Preparing For Emergencies.



Benny—Mamma, is papa going to give me an automobile or a toy pistol for my birthday?

Mother—I don't know that he is going to give you either. What makes you think so?

Benny—Well, he was talking to the life insurance man about me this morning.

APPENDICITIS.

The Use of Collargol to Take the Place of Surgery.

Consul General Guenther of Frankfort, Germany, reports to the department of commerce and labor the successful treatment of appendicitis by means of "collargol," a silver solution. He writes:

"Much has been written on the treatment of appendicitis, principally with reference to the question whether in a given case an operation must be performed to save the life of the patient. It would doubtless be a great boon if a remedy could be found to make an operation unnecessary. Such a remedy, it is alleged, has been found under the name of 'collargol.' Collargol is a form of pure silver soluble in water. Chemical manipulations for rendering silver, quicksilver and some other metals soluble in water were discovered within the last few years. The antiseptic property of silver has long been known, as, for instance, in the form of lunar caustic, which has also been administered internally. Its use, however, has been very limited. Based upon this knowledge successful experiments have been made by some noted physicians through the use of the soluble, nonirritating and nonpoisonous silver in suppurative diseases, as, for instance, in the dreaded puerperal fever and other suppurative fevers.

"Dr. Moosbrugger of Leutkirch has now used collargol in appendicitis, as well internally and externally. This treatment, according to his statement in the Munich Medical Weekly Review, has yielded extraordinarily good results. Within two or three days after treatment a decided improvement was noticeable in incipient cases. In cases where an inflammation of the peritoneum had already taken place a cure was, however, very slow—often only after weeks of treatment both internally and externally. Excepting two very severe cases out of the seventy-two which came under his observation and treatment all were cured without any surgical operation. He claims that this treatment is very much superior to any other and that he is justified in stating that every case of appendicitis, if early diagnosed, be it ever so acute and malignant, can be cured with collargol without resorting to the knife.

"In view of the otherwise favorable experiences with this remedy it is very probable that his opinion will prove correct, but, after all, it will yet require a great deal of very critical observation before it will be safe to dispense with a timely operation, which is capable of saving many lives. The published statements of Dr. Moosbrugger are not explicit enough as to the history of the cases to make a real criticism possible. At all events, his statements deserve careful attention. On the other hand, it cannot yet be stated how long the cure will last. Light cases of appendicitis can be healed for a time, as is well known. The question, however, is for how long. Further experiments will be awaited with great interest, says the Didaskalia."

Civilized Murder.

After years of residence among the head hunters of Borneo an Englishwoman writes of them as follows: "I don't want to stand up for head hunting; it isn't nice. The civilized nations call it murder, and it is murder. But are we to throw stones? Aren't the means we take to satisfy our unquenchable thirst for gain murder—tailoring, shirtmaking, straw plaiting, lace and box and nail making and how many more? Do any of them bear looking into if we want to feel that, as a country, we do not murder? Isn't the whole destruction of body, soul and spirit which drink and gambling and immorality are carrying on hourly at our very doors, and inside many of them, filling our hospitals and lunatic asylums and graves? Isn't that murder? And in our murder are any good qualities necessary? None! But fighting brings out the noblest parts of a savage, and in his home life love and content reign. But civilized murder means misery and discontent and homes turned to hades."

Teaching Children to Cook.

Teaching little girls how to buy and to prepare simple, wholesome foods is a feature of several schools in New York's great east side. In the thickly settled districts of Little Italy or the Ghetto it is almost invariably the case that both parents work during the day.

This leaves the oldest girl of the little family not only to care for the baby, but also to prepare the evening meal.

Imagine a little girl of from eight to twelve years trying to stretch the pennies for dinner in the wisest way.

The main object of the schools is to teach the young students what to buy, how to convert it into plain, wholesome food, never to waste anything left over and, above all, how to have something warm and palatable for the tired father and mother when they come home at night. If there are no girls in the family the schools teach the boys, and many little chefs in the tenements today were turned out by the cooking classes.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Bishop's Retort.

Bishop Joseph Wilmer of Louisiana and Bishop Richard Wilmer of Alabama are cousins and intimate friends. In their travels in Italy one summer the bishop of Alabama was pointing out with enthusiasm certain architectural beauties. The bishop of Louisiana was bored. He said:

"It's all very fine, Cousin Dick, but nevertheless a rich field, fragrant with the odor of new mown hay, would please me better."

And the bishop of Alabama replied, "Cousin Joe, there's not an ass in all Italy that would not agree with you."

Direct from Our Distillery to YOU
Saves Dealers' Profits
Prevents Adulteration
HAYNER WHISKEY
4 FULL QUARTS $3.20
WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES

We will send you, in a plain sealed case, with no marks to show contents, FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK RYE for $3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Try it, have your doctor test it, test it any way you like. If you don't find it all right and the purest and best whiskey you ever tasted, ship it back to us at our expense and your $3.20 will be promptly refunded.

At our distillery, one of the largest and best, equipped in the world, we distill an average of 9,500 gallons of PURE WHISKEY a day. When you buy HAYNER WHISKEY, it goes direct to you from our distillery, thus assuring you of perfect purity and saving you the dealers' big profits. HAYNER WHISKEY is prescribed by doctors and used in hospitals and by half a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it.

WRITE OUR NEAREST OFFICE
THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.
DAYTON, O. ST. LOUIS, MO.
ST. PAUL, MINN. ATLANTA, GA.
Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., or Wyo., must be on the basis of 4 QUARTS for $4.00 by EXPRESS PREPAID, or 20 QUARTS for $15.00 by FREIGHT PREPAID.
DISTILLERY, TROY, O. ESTABLISHED 1866.
300 Capital $500,000.00 Paid In Full.

Local Time Card

ERIE RAILROAD

FROM UNION STATION.
In Effect June 25, 1905.
Eastbound.

*No. 10	Chautauqua Ex.	12:20 am
*No. 8	New York Ex.	5:32 am
*No. 4	Vestibule Limit'd	6:38 pm
*No. 16	Accommodation	12:40 pm
†No. 22	Arrives	10:00 am

C. and E. Division.

*No. 9	Chicago Express	12:20 am
*No. 5	Vestibuled Ltd.	10:34 am
†No. 21		7:00 am
‡No. 13		3:30 pm
*No. 7	Pacific Express	11:10 pm

South and Cincinnati.

*No. 9	Cincinnati Ex.	1:00 am
*No. 3	Vestibuled Ltd.	10:39 am
‡No. 13		3:30 pm
No. 57	Monday only	4:00 pm

* Daily. † Daily ex ept Sunday.
‡ Daily except Monday.
15 daily accommodation 9:50 a. m., between Kent and Marion.
L. H. Nebergall, Ticket Agent.
O. L. Enos, Trav. Pass. Ag't. Marion, Ohio.
Phones, Home, 246, Bell, 177.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

UNION DEPOT.
Westbound.

No. 11		*5:55 am
No. 3		x7:45 am
No. 19		*9:56 am
No. 29		*2:00 pm
No. 43		*7:30 pm
No. 5		x4:40 pm
Local freight		x11:45 am

Eastbound.

No. 26		*10:48 am
No. 46		*12:17 N
No. 10		x5:30 pm
No. 18		*7:25 pm
No. 18		*11:34 pm
Local freight		x3:30 pm

* Daily. x daily except Sunday.
Effective June 18, 1905.

Hocking Valley

UNION STATION TIME CARD.

Northbound.	Southbound.
No. 31. 7:00 am	*No. 30. 5:50 am
*No. 33. 10:25 am	*No. 38. 7:20 am
*No. 35. 4:20 pm	*No. 32. 10:25 am
*No. 37. 10:50 pm	No. 34. 1:36 pm
*No. 39. 6:10 pm	*No. 36. 7:15 pm

*Daily.
No. 38 starts from Marion.
No. 39 stops at Marion.
No. 39 will leave Columbus 6 p. m. on Sundays.
Effective Sunday, December 10, 1905.

Pennsylvania Lines.

PASSENGER TRAINS
Eastern Standard Time

Northbound	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	◆ 440	◆ 444	s 464
Lv. Columbus	6:50	5:00	6:00
Delaware	7:32	5:50	6:49
MARION	8:08	6:36	7:30
Bucyrus	8:41	7:10	8:05
Ar. Sandusky	10:20	8:40	9:45
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Southbound	A.M.	P.M.
	* 441	◆ 445
Lv. Sandusky	6:05	3:55
Bucyrus	7:35	5:30
MARION	8:08	6:04
Delaware	8:51	6:49
Ar. Columbus	9:40	7:35
	A.M.	P.M.

* Daily. ◆ Daily except Sunday.
s Sunday only.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH

Gaelic League's President Tells of National Movement.

WOULD REVITALIZE HIS PEOPLE.

Dr. Douglas Hyde Wants to Make Them Feel That They Do Not Have to Seek Other Countries—Predicts Emigration Will Almost Entirely Cease in a Few Years.

New York got an introduction recently to the chief promoter of the Irish milleannium—the time when all the Irishmen will live in Ireland, says the New York Times.

He is Dr. Douglas Hyde, president of the Gaelic league, 100,000 strong. He has come to the United States to teach what he has been teaching in Ireland for fifteen years—that Irishmen shall know themselves. His slogan is Irish independence of intellect. In Celtic this is "Sinn Fein Amhain." In English it means "Ourselves Alone." Dr. Hyde organized the Gaelic league ten years ago. He is a western Irishman of thoughtful mind and active body.

"The philosophy of the whole movement in behalf of the intellectual independence of Ireland," he said the other night, "is to interest Irishmen in something—anything at all, tending to improve the mind; to get Irishmen absorbed in their own country, to make them stay there and to recover those who have left. We want, in a word, to revitalize the island and the people. We want Ireland to be what it was years ago, a country of character, of magnificent people, of promise and of grandeur of intellect and industry.

"Up to a few years ago Ireland had forgotten that it had a history or literature or music. Irishmen had been taught for three generations the history of England. Instruction in the Irish language was not permitted in the primary schools. The average Irishman when he wanted to sing something would chant the English 'Tar-ra-ra-boom-de-ay' or some other English music hall ditty. Today he is singing 'Believe Me, if All Those Endearing Young Charms,' and other of the old Irish ballads. When he wanted to read something he would select a class of literature on a par with your 'Nick Carter' or 'Old Sleuth.' Today he is reading Charles Lever and Samuel Lover.

"This is what we have been encouraging for the last ten years, and we are succeeding. The Gaelic league now has 100,000 members or more. They are the men who are telling Ireland to know itself. And of that 100,000 they are almost to a man total abstainers from intoxicating drink, which, you will appreciate, means a world to the future of the race.

"I came over to lay before the Irish in America just what we have been doing at home. We have worked a tremendous revolution in Ireland. It has no political significance yet. It is simply an intellectual fight at this stage. What it may lead to can be conjectured. Our work is to effect the self centering and self reliance of Ireland.

"We are effecting a great intellectual upheaval. The people are beginning to interest themselves in the country as they never did before. For three generations they have had no country. They were treated by England as the mongrels of civilization. They were taught that they had no race and that they were a little bit of everything, mostly English. But we are teaching them better. Today 3,000 of the 10,000 Irish schools are teaching the Irish language. The young are being taught to converse in their native tongue. When at home I speak it altogether. Thousands of Irishmen are doing the same thing.

"The English government is doing everything possible to suppress the movement. It wants a benighted Ireland. Formerly the government allowed the payment of 'result fees,' based upon the results accomplished in our schools. A few years ago these fees, based on the teaching of the Irish language, amounted to less than £1,000 a year. Today they amount to £12,000 a year. That amount represented a one hundred and fiftieth part of the money spent upon Irish education. Now they have taken it away from us. Is that right? The Irish people ought to have that money, no matter how they want to use it, even if they wanted to spend it in blowing soap bubbles. England doesn't want Ireland to retain its language, the oldest vernacular except the Greek in Europe, or any other hereditary characteristic. But we will have them all. They shall be rejuvenated.

"The movement will help Ireland industrially. Already mills and factories, especially those engaged in the cloth trades, are swelling in prosperity. Irishmen are now able to get work at home, and in a few years more I predict that emigration will almost entirely cease. Today 40,000 of our best young Irish men and women of the marriageable type leave Ireland for America every year. This drain will eventually cease. And I look to see many Irish in this country return to their native soil. Our movement must and will succeed."

Telephone Socials in Kansas.

A new social function has been invented by the farmers of Dickinson county, says a dispatch from Abilene, Kan., to the Kansas City Star. When the telephone owners south of the river wished to build a line to connect with the line north of the river they gave a box social instead of making an assessment. They cleared $10 and built the line. The farmers have more than a thousand telephones in operation in Dickinson county.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

A Figskin Cameo.

Upon the turf in fiendish glee,
As if they'd kick their toes off,
They gouge, and not infrequently,
An eye out or a nose off.

And as they scramble, scoot or scud,
All mangled, banged and battered
And fly in savage cohorts, mud
Embroidered and bespattered,

We from their rough and tumble whiz,
While one another goring,
Learn why the wayback college is
More scored against than scoring.
—Puck.

At the Ball.

First Artist (admiringly)—What a faultlessly beautiful face Miss Heebie has!

Second Artist (enthusiastically)—Yes, indeed! It's as perfect as a retouched photograph.—New York Weekly.

A Statesman.

"Charley takes a great interest in the tariff," said young Mrs. Torkins. "He is getting to be a regular statesman."

"What makes you think so?"

"He talks in his sleep about standing pat."—Washington Star.

A Kick Coming.

Said the turkey: "This Thanksgiving spree
Is all very well, I agree.
To be thankful for good,
For all favors, one should,
But what is there in it for me?"
—Baltimore American.

A Question of Figures.

Jaggles—What's the difference between a schoolmaster and a college professor?

Waggles—About $4,500 a year.—Tom Watson's Magazine.

After the Battle.

The bettor always should recall
Ere he the winner chooses,
That he who never bets at all
Is he who never loses.
—New York American.

Feathered His Nest.

Jack—Fred's in luck. He need never work again.

Bill—Did he inherit a fortune?

Jack—No; he married a milliner.—Chicago News.

Absorbing Soup.

They overheard his ways and style
Were bad, the waiters say.
In fact, they overheard him while
Consuming consommé.
—Philadelphia Press.

His Means.

"Is he a man of means?"

"Yes. I never have seen any one who meant to do so much and accomplished so little as he."—Chicago Record-Herald

His Proper Field.

A pirate was his fierce papa,
Who died in dreadful durance.
Heredity was strong—his fond mamma
Said, "Johnny, try insurance."
—Brooklyn Life.

Trying.

First Chicken—You seem nervous.

Second Chicken—Why, yes. I've just seen a cousin of mine running around with his head off.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Stand Up!

Stand up for your honor
Wherever you are.
Stand up for the lady
Who stands in the car!
—Baltimore American.

Great Show Place.

She—Where in the world do you suppose all the bonnets go to?

He—Well, a great many of them go to church.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Sure Sign.

Whene'er you stoop to flattery
And hear the maiden say,
"Oh, flatterer!" you know that she
Means, "Keep it up, I pray!"
—Catholic Standard and Times.

They Were Still Cold.

Mrs. Benham—They toasted me at the banquet tonight.

Benham—It's too bad they forgot your feet.—New York Press.

Of Course She'll Get It.

Said she "My dear, I need a hat.
Now, do I get it, Ned?"
"A useless question," he replied,
And that was all he said
—Kansas City Times.

No Deception.

Assistant—How'll I head this column of bonmots of stage children?

Editor—"Out of the Mouths of Press Agents."—Puck.

The Fatal Gesture.

"'Twas simply just to learn the time
I stepped in at the inn.
I don't consider that a crime,"
Said he—and wiped his chin.
—Philadelphia Press.

Explained.

"Yes, we call him 'Sugar.'"

"Why?"

"He's so full of sand."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What's the Use?

The women now who fume and shout
And congregate in throngs—
What would they have to fuss about
If we removed their wrongs?
—Boston Transcript.

Wise Dad.

"Will your father permit you to take your piano away when you marry?"

"He says he will insist on it."—Houston Post.

The Mole's Advantage.

I envy much the patient mole
That tunnels out the darksome hole.
I would that I could go it blind
And carry out the task designed!
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

An Exception.

"Do you favor the card system?"

"Not for reading the future."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

What's In a Name?

The rose by any other name would smell as sweet,
But call it cabbage—it's not good to eat.
—Baltimore American.

THINGS THEATRICAL.

Charles Frohman is presenting William Collier at the Comedy theater, London, in Augustus Thomas' play, "On the Quiet."

Augustus Thomas' great comedy, "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," scored an immediate and lasting hit in Chicago, where it began its road tour.

In New Haven recently Miss Grace Van Studdiford began her season in a musical version of "Lady Teazle," in which Miss Lillian Russell was seen.

William C. Crane has started rehearsals of "The American Lord," in which he will appear this season. The authors of the play are George C. Broadhurst and Charles T. Dazey.

Sam Bernard, in "The Rollicking Girl," has reached his one hundred and sixtieth performance at the Herald Square theater, New York, where the crowds are just as large as ever.

The co-star alliance of James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering in Alfred Sutro's remarkable drama, "The Walls of Jericho," has proved a potent drawing card at the Savoy theater, New York.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

George K. Linsley, for fifty-seven years principal of the same school in Jersey City, has been retired on a pension of $1,200.

A 7,000 pound bell for one of the new buildings of the College of the City of New York has been cast at Troy. President Finley will write a short poem, which will be inscribed on the bell.

Jane Addams has been appointed chairman of the most important committee of the Chicago school board, the school management committee. The appointment marks a decided advance in the status of women.

Professor Wilhelm Paszkowski, special commissioner from the emperor of Germany to study American universities, will visit fourteen institutions for the purpose of establishing closer working relations between the universities of Germany and the United States.

GOWN GOSSIP.

Lace of almost every description will be used in the building of evening gowns.

Don't get a brown suit unless that is undeniably your color, for browns are a little out of favor.

Entirely new are the shadow plaids, which are especially commended, in soft finished serges. They may be had in a variety of colors.

The newest velveteens are marvels of durability as well as of beauty. It is claimed for the best velveteens that they will stand tubbing like common muslins.

Skirts are still plaited, but by far the most graceful skirt is a circular cut, very smooth fitting about the hips and flaring widely at the foot. The appearance of the skirt is, as some one has said, exactly that of a closed umbrella. —New York Post.

THE WRITERS.

George Meredith is one of the group of authors who remain faithful to the old fashioned quill pen.

Ian Maclaren (the Rev. Dr. John Watson), who is just leaving the Liverpool church where he has been minister for a quarter of a century, has made a collection of his sermons as a sort of farewell volume.

Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist, works in a room in which there are doors opening into five other apartments. As he composes he wanders from room to room, taking long tours. He eats very little while composing one of his dramas. Good meals prevent keen brain work, he says.

ANIMAL ODDITIES.

The Paris Gaulois points out that elephants that show sudden savagery may be suffering from pain in a tooth and cites instances of the restoration of good temper after proper treatment by a dentist.

H. D. Stewart of Limens, Me., has an Indian pony that has lately developed a taste for new milk. On going into the yard one morning lately Mr. Stewart found him extracting milk from one of his cows in the old fashioned way.

William Sapp of Tarentum, Pa., has a pet hen which he raised by hand. The bird was hatched last March and now weighs nineteen pounds. She has other claims to fame in that she lays two and sometimes three double yolked eggs daily.

TRAIN AND TRACK.

Trains on the principal British railways traveled over 150,000,000 miles during the first half of this year.

The first parlor car has made its appearance on the New York subway, being intended for the directorate and staff.

The Canadian Pacific officials are the latest to take up the proposition of supplanting steam by electric power on their road, ample energy being available in many large waterfalls along their route.

HIGH FINANCE.

High finance seems to be in partnership with low morality.—New York Press.

The methods of high finance don't smell nice when the cover is off.—New Haven Leader.

Graft, graft, graft—east, west, north and south and the seven seas over. Has the whole world turned thief?—Los Angeles Times

ANTISUICIDE BUREAU.

Cleveland Mayor's Scheme to Dissuade Despondents.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION FORMED.

To This Body Any Persons Contemplating Death Are Invited to Tell Their Troubles—Work to Be Sought For Unemployed and Advice Given to Despairing—Experiences of Women Begging For Aid.

To stay the hands of the self destroyers and to render all possible aid to the despondent is the object of the antisuicide commission recently appointed by Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, O. Frederick C. Howe, state senator elect; William A. Greenlund, former probation officer of the juvenile court, and the Rev. Harris R. Cooley, member of the board of public service, comprise the commission, says a Cleveland special dispatch to the New York World.

Every person in Cleveland who is contemplating suicide is invited to write a letter to the antisuicide commission and tell his troubles. For people despondent from unemployment the commission will endeavor to obtain employment, while the needs and wants of others seeking aid will be looked after.

"It is the grandest work ever attempted here," said Mayor Johnson. "I think it is safe to say that 60 per cent of the suicides here belong to the foreign element. Alcoholism is certainly the basis of a large percentage of insanity, but I should not connect it to that extent with suicide. Worry from any cause whatever and low nervous condition are chiefly responsible.

"This commission will investigate these conditions and wherever possible will render such assistance as will make the victim of melancholia see the brighter side of life. Each of these men has had much experience in sociological work and is well fitted for this particular task.

"It is a psychological and sociological question well worth going into. The subject is interesting from every point of view," said Commissioner Greenlund the other night. "Most suicides are caused by despondency, but the primary cause of the despondency is what we should look into. If we can help only one unfortunate I consider it work well done," is the way Commissioner Cooley looks at his new duty, and Commissioner Howe said, "In my opinion present social conditions and lack of employment cause much of the despondency and dissatisfaction with one's lot in life, which so often ends in suicide."

In the first nine months of this year eighty-six persons killed themselves in Cuyahoga county, almost ten for each month. Alienists of Cleveland say suicide is increasing. The need of some means to counteract this condition caused Mayor Johnson to act.

Of the objects of the commission Mr. Greenlund said: "We are willing and anxious to aid any one who is in the depths of despair. If any unfortunate man, woman, girl or boy who is so discouraged that life seems not worth living will communicate with us the case will be taken up, and we will see what can be done. How many suicides would be prevented if the sick, poor and despondent had friends to go to, a place to get relief! I dare say many."

The commission has received numerous letters appealing for aid. One, from a society woman, reads as follows:

"I wish you would tell me what I might do to arrest an impulse toward suicide which comes upon me every once in awhile, more frequently now than in former years. When I was sixteen a foolish love affair and the influence of a novel wherein the heroine had died from a self inflicted wound inspired me to stab myself in the throat. I must tell you that the wound hurt me little, so little indeed that ever after when I am discouraged death seems no more serious a matter than making a call across the street. The attempt at suicide in my youth was hushed up. I have been married happily, move in what is good society here and should be free from any morbidness, but reading affects all my emotions, and reading is about all that I can find pleasure in, so you see in what difficulty I am. Is there something in your philosophy which can break the impulse, the desire, the longing for death? So far as I am myself concerned I care not at all, but my family is one which takes a pride in itself and would look upon suicide as a blemish, a disgrace it would never forgive."

Still another woman wrote telling of her experience in saving her husband's life. She said: "I awakened about 2 o'clock to find my husband gone from my side. With terror at my heart I arose and searched one room after another. At last I went to the kitchen. My husband was crouched in a corner, a great butcher knife in his hand. His eyes glittered like a madman's, he laughed and cried alternately. At first I feared the deed was already done and the wound already in his breast. Thank God, the knife had not yet fallen! I wrested it from my husband's hand, and he fell into my arms, sobbing like a child.

"I, too, frequently have a desire to end it all. My little girl comes home daily and asks, 'What is that?' and 'What is that?' and I have to profess ignorance. I am ashamed before my own child, and then comes the awful impulse for self destruction. I go into the streets and walk for hours. Sometimes it is far into the night before I return with the impulse fought down."

BOON TO FARMERS.

Sweet Potato That Will Keep Found in South Sea Islands.

A sweet potato that will, like the Irish potato, keep for an indefinite length of time under normal conditions is the discovery of Captain J. A. Macomber of Oakland, Cal., who returned recently from an extended trip around the world on his schooner Gothama, says a Berkeley (Cal.) correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle. The box of potatoes which were carried for eight months on the ship and which remained in a perfect state of preservation for that time have been turned over to the department of agriculture at the University of California, and steps will be taken toward the introduction of this most valuable plant into California.

The potato was discovered by Captain Macomber on Pagan island, in the Ladrone group in the south seas. It was taken from the ground on the 10th of last April and was of exceptional flavor and quality. So impressed was Captain Macomber with the richness of the tuber and its value as a delicacy for his table that he took a lot with him on leaving the island. He expected that, like all the other sweet potatoes that he had seen, they would spoil in a few weeks, but, to his surprise, they did not. They kept until he arrived home on Nov. 2 and are still in good condition.

Upon arriving at Berkeley, Captain Macomber took his find, along with some other plants he had gathered on his trip, to Professor E. J. Wickson, head of the department of agriculture at the state university, and Professor Wickson says that the discovery is as valuable as any that has been made in many years.

"It will mean millions of dollars saved if we can get a sweet potato that will not only not have to be refrigerated to be kept, but keep as long as the other potato," said Professor Wickson. "During sweet potato season and out of it sweets are high because they will not keep. Merchants put them in cold storage and command a high price for them when the crop is all used up, and then millions rot every year in spite of everything that can be done to preserve them.

"The sweets brought to us by Captain Macomber are large and firm and, although they were not preserved in a special manner, are in as good condition today as when they were taken from the ground last April. We will raise more of them this season and then distribute them to the sweet potato farmers around Atwater and eventually to all parts of the state. If the quality is good they will be a blessing to California and the rest of the world."

ISTHMIAN FISH PROBLEM.

Indiana Scientists Want Money For Biological Survey of Canal Zone.

According to Indiana scientists, there will be a remarkable reunion of long separated relatives of various fish tribes when the Panama canal is completed, says a Washington special to the New York Globe. They are anxious to know all about it, and they are going to urge congress to make an appropriation for a biological survey of the canal zone, about which they have some entertaining theories.

The Indiana Academy of Science is back of the movement. It appears scientific studies have shown that tens of thousands of years ago there was a water connection across the present isthmus of Panama. This is known, because the small fish that swim about in the Pacific near the isthmus are derived from those on the Atlantic side. But many centuries ago the water connection was cut off, and since then the fish have differentiated and have developed independent methods of living.

When the canal is finished it is expected the fish on the Pacific side will rush to meet their cousins of the millionth degree over on the Atlantic side and that then will come to pass all sorts of rapid evolution.

Senators Hemenway and Beveridge and the Hoosier members of the house will be expected to urge an appropriation for the survey.

Monument to St. Louis World's Fair.

The dedication and unveiling of a small granite monument in Forest park at St. Louis recently was the first step toward permanently marking the site formerly occupied by the Connecticut building, which was noted for the many social functions held there during the St. Louis World's fair, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Within twenty feet of it, inclosed in a wicker screen, is "Charter Oak, Jr.," a young scion of the famous charter oak tree, which was transplanted on the building site May 3, 1904, when Governor Chamberlain, with his staff, many members of the Connecticut commission, 400 of the governor's horse and foot guards and many prominent citizens of Connecticut visited the grounds and dedicated the state building.

A Floating Motor Villa.

According to Le Figaro of Paris, the Marquis de Dion's floating villa will be thirty feet broad and a hundred feet long, of very shallow draft and driven by motor power at about six knots an hour. There will be a salon, a dining room and several bedrooms. The marquis hopes to have the villa, which is what would be called a "house boat" in America, so low, above and below the water line, that he can bring it up the Seine to Paris and depart in it when his day's business is over. Next summer he will "coast" the Mediterranean shores in the vicinity of Monte Carlo. The motor villa will also have a place on board for an automobile, on which the guests may make excursions into the surrounding country.

Rats' Teeth.

The teeth of rats are kept sharp by a very peculiar provision of nature. The outer edge of the incisors is covered with a layer of enamel as hard as flint, while the under side is much softer. The layers of enamel on the under side therefore wear away much faster than those on the upper surface, and a keen cutting edge is always presented.

The Una.

The first paper devoted to woman suffrage ever published was the Una, edited by Mrs. Paulina Davis of Providence, R. I.

Safest Part of the Train.

The question is often asked by travelers, "Where is the safest seat in the train?" The answer is given by an engineer, who after scientific calculation and protracted experience asserts that the safest seat is in the middle of the last car but one.

Garrick.

Garrick had an exceedingly flexible voice and could mimic any one he ever heard speak.

First Passenger Railway.

The first passenger railway in either Europe or America was that between Stockton and Darlington, a distance of twenty miles. The fare was 2 shillings. The line was opened in 1825, and at first the wagons were drawn by horses, but in the following year two of Stephenson's locomotives were employed.

The Aketon.

The aketon was a quilted jacket worn under the armor. In the reign of John of England there appears an entry in the royal accounts of a pound of cotton to stuff the king's jacket. The cotton cost 12 pence and the quilting the same amount.

Zanzibar.

Zanzibar, more correctly Zanguebar, signifies "the coast of the negroes."

The Colorado River.

The Colorado river was named by the Spaniards from a word in their language meaning ruddy or red, an allusion to the tint of the water. La Salle first named the river Mallgne (misfortune), one or two of his party having been drowned in its current.

Digitalis.

Digitalis is a preparation from the foxglove, a plant exceedingly common in many parts of Europe, on the British islands and in America. Several varieties are known, and by some botanists the plant is considered to be indigenous in both the old and new worlds.

Potassium.

Potassium, the basis of many medicines, was discovered in 1807 by Sir Humphry Davy.

Early Religion in Chicago.

Philo Carpenter, John Wright and Captain Johnson organized the first Sunday school and held the first religious meeting in Chicago about 1832. In 1833 the Rev. Jeremiah Porter, an army chaplain, located at Fort Dearborn with troops, and he was Chicago's first resident pastor.

Margaret of Parma.

Margaret of Parma was large, mentally and physically. Her features were strong and coarse, her voice masculine, and she had a hairy upper lip and chin. One of her contemporaries calls her "a man in petticoats." She cursed and swore like a man and finally died of gout.

Pepin the Short.

Pepin the Short, father of Charlemagne, was only five feet high, but had a beard down to his waist.

Spermaceti.

Spermaceti is taken from the head of of the sperm whale, a single specimen having been known to yield twelve barrels of this valuable substance. It was formerly in high repute as a medicine and in 1427 was sold in Europe for medicinal purposes at about $5 a pound.

Calico.

Calico was first introduced from Calicut, in India, as stuff for gentlemen's clothes.

The Heat of the Air.

Meteorologists say that the heat of the air is due to six sources—first, that from the interior of the earth; second, that from the stars; third, that from the moon; fourth, that from the friction of the winds and tides; fifth, that from the meteors, sixth, that from the sun.

Oliver Goldsmith.

Oliver Goldsmith had strongly marked Celtic features and a lively blue eye that was always merry.

Ruffs of Queen Bess.

In the papers of Queen Elizabeth there is a memorandum of 17 shillings paid for one of the ruffs she delighted to wear. The "setting sticks," by which the ruff was made to stand out from the neck, were 2 shillings extra, making the total cost 19 shillings.

Gas in Lighthouses.

The first lighthouse where gas was used in the lamps was the Howth light of Dublin in 1869.

A Cold Winter.

In 1684 nearly all the birds of Europe were killed by the cold. Wolves entered Vienna and other large cities and, driven by hunger, attacked the people in the streets.

Fogs and Monkeys.

The London fogs are very fatal to the monkeys, which are, without exception, the most delicate of all the creatures in the zoo.

CURED TO STAY CURED

How a Marion Citizen Found Complete Freedom from Kidney Troubles.

If you suffer from backache—
From urinary disorders—
From any disease of the kidneys,
Be cured to stay cured.
Doan's Kidney Pills make lasting cures.
Marion people testify.
Here's one case of it:

Jos. Voll, tailor, of 291½ north Main street, Marion, says: "In October, 1899, I gave a testimonial for publication recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. That was based on my own personal experience. During the past five years I have learned of many other cases in which Doan's Kidney Pills have done the same thorough work, and during that time I have had no return of the trouble. For the benefit of other sufferers I will repeat that before I used Doan's Kidney Pills my back was so painful, lame and sensitive that to straighten up after bending over caused the most acute suffering. There was also dull, heavy aching in the back of my head and I had much inconvenience and embarrassment from the irregular action of the kidneys. This was my condition when I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Flocken's Pharmacy, but they brought prompt relief and a lasting cure."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Company, Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

FAMOUS JURIST.

Judge Tuley of Chicago Dies in a Sanitarium.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Judge Murray Floyd Tuley, the Nestor of the Chicago bench, whose death occurred Christmas at a Milwaukee sanitarium, was one of the most widely known jurists in the west. He was elected to the circuit bench of Cook county in 1879 and had served continually since that time. Judge Tuley had the record of fewer reversals of his decisions by the supreme court than any other circuit judge. He was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1827. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, serving as first lieutenant of the Fifth Illinois infantry, and in 1849 served as attorney general of New Mexico. The body was brought to Chicago for interment. Judge Tuley died of exhaustion caused by overwork.

Sheriff's Sale.

Case No. 11252.

Marion Building, Savings & Loan Company vs. Anna A. Shute et al.

In the court of common pleas, Marion county, Ohio.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the court of common pleas of Marion county, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the courthouse in Marion county, Ohio, on the

30th Day of December, A. D. 1905,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate situated in the city of Marion, county of Marion, in the state of Ohio, to-wit: Known as lot number twenty-seven hundred and ninety-two (2792) in Mt. Vernon Heights addition to Marion, Ohio.

Appraised at $1134.00.

Terms of sale cash.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, December 2, 1905.

Peter C. Seitz Sheriff
J. M. Davidson, Deputy.

J. F. and L. B. McNeal, attorneys.

4-sdwk-tf

Legal Notice.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio.

International Harvester Company of America, plaintiff; against M. A. Grimes, defendant. Notice by publication.

M. A. Grimes, the defendant, is hereby notified that on December 6, 1905, the International Harvester Company of America (a corporation) filed in the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, a petition to foreclose a certain chattle mortgage, wherein said Grimes is the defendant, the object and prayer of which petition is to enforce the sale of certain chattel property described in a chattel mortage dated March 21, 1905, made by M. A. Grimes to the International Harvester Company of America, and duly recorded in Montgomery township, Marion county, Ohio, and out of the proceeds of sale of said chattel property there be paid the amount found due the said plaintiff upon its mortgage, together with interest, and all expenses and attorney fees incident to such foreclosure. Defendant is further notified that unless he appear and plead within the next six weeks the said complainant will apply to said Court to take the matters of said petition as confessed, and to decree thereon accordingly.

E. T. BOYD,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

December 6, 1905—20-wk-f-16.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building, Saturday,

January 6.
February 3.
March 3.
April 7.
May 5.

Include literature in required branches

PATTERSON EXAMINATIONS.

April 21.
May 12.

Examinations commence at 8:30 a. m. and no applications will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examinations will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 65. An average of 75 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 75 secures a certificate of two years. 95 with a minimum of 85 secures a certificate for three years.

Success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

P. A. KENNEDY, President
W. P. MALONEY,
S. W. ALMENDINGER, Clerk. } Examiners

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CHRISTMAS MARRIAGES

Many Weddings for Christmas Season.

NUMBER RECORDED IS VERY UNUSUAL

More Marriages for This Season Than Have Been Noted for the Same Time in a Number of Years—The List for the City and County—All Well-Known People.

As indicated by the following list of marriages the number of weddings Christmas, in the city and county proved far in excess of the number recorded for the same season in many years.

WILL RESIDE IN THE CAPITOL CITY

Marriage of Miss Watkins and Mr. Charles Lynn.

In the presence of a large congregation at Wesley M. E. church, Miss Valeria V. Watkins of this city and Mr. Charles W. Lynn of Columbus were married Sunday evening, by the pastor, Rev. C. E. Rowley. The ceremony was performed before the congregation at the request of the couple, who have been members of the church for several years. The wedding was a surprise to all in attendance.

The bride was accompanied by her father, William Watkins, and the groom by his sister, Mrs. Yokum of Indianapolis. The groom is a son of J. D. Lynn of west Church street.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynn will reside in Columbus, where the groom is employed as a machinist.

ARE MARRIED AT THE PASTOR'S HOME

Mrs. Mollie Fellbaum and Mr. Harvey Baird Wed.

Mrs. Mollie Fellbaum and Mr. Harvey Baird were married at 10 o'clock Sunday morning by Rev O. D. Maple at his home on the corner of Reed avenue and east Center street. They were unattended. Mr. Baird is an employe of the Marion Steam Shovel company and has prepared a home for his bride on Silver street.

TWO POPULAR YOUNG PEOPLE ARE MARRIED

Wedded at the Parsonage of the Reformed Church.

Mr. Montie L. Harruff of Richland township and Miss Margaret Dain of this city were united in marriage by Rev. W. A. Settlage at 9 o'clock Saturday evening at the parsonage of the Reformed church. Only a few of the relatives of the contracting parties were in attendance.

Miss Harruff is the daughter of Mrs. Nettie Dain and is quite well-known throughout the city. The groom is equally as popular as the bride. They will make their home for the present with the bride's mother on east Farming street.

WILL MAKE FUTURE HOME IN MARION

M. Edward L. Ingle and Miss Neidhardt Married.

Edward L Ingle and Miss Laura E Neidhart both of this city were joined in marriage by Rev. W. A Settlage at his home Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. The couple was unattended.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingle are both quite well-known and have a host of friends throughout the city who wish them much happiness. They will make their future home in this city, the groom being an employe of the steam shovel shops.

ELABORATE DINNER FOLLOWS CEREMONY

Miss Carney and Mr. Harry Armstrong United.

Miss Myrtle May Carney and Mr. Harry L. Armstrong were married at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon by Rev C. E. Rowley, pastor of Wesley M. E. church. The ceremony was performed on Scranton avenue at the pretty home prepared by the groom. A company of about thirty friends and relatives was present.

Following the wedding an elaborate dinner was enjoyed.

MISS ALMI I. KLINGEL AND MR. LEVI M. YAKE

Marriage at Waldo Saturday Evening.

Miss Almi I. Klingel, daughter of Adam Klingel, a well-known Richland township farmer, and Mr Levi M. Yake of near Cardington, were married at the home of Rev. H. G. Kopenhaver at Waldo. Saturday evening. They will reside near Cardington.

MISS ROSE MAZE AND MR. JOSEPH S. BARCUS

Marriage in Probate Court Tuesday Noon.

Miss Rosa Maze of near Prospect and Mr. Joseph S. Barcus of Delaware were married at noon Tuesday in the probate court room. The ceremony was performed by Rev. George E. Barnard, pastor of the Free Baptist church, and was witnessed by a small crowd of court-house officials.

Mr. and Mrs. Barcus will make their home in Delaware.

RELATIVES AND FRIENDS WITNESS THE CEREMONY

Miss Milligan and Mr. Daniel Phelps Married.

Miss Almira Belle Milligan and Mr. Daniel S. Phelps, well-known Marion young people, were married at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Milligan of Superior street. Only a few immediate relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. L. C. Reed, pastor of the United Brethren church.

The young people will make their home on Avondale street. Both are highly esteemed. The groom is an employe of the Marion Steam Shovel company.

MARION SCHOOL TEACHER MARRIES YOUNG FARMER

Miss Luella Ingle and Mr. William Dawn Wed.

Miss Luella Ingle of this city, who teaches school in Grand township, and Mr. William P. Dawn, a young farmer near DeCliff, were united in marriage by Rev. J. A. Sutton at La Rue, Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The bride boarded at the Dawn home while teaching and there met her future husband.

MISS CORA MAY COON AND MR. HOMER BARNTHOUSE

Marriage Ceremony Performed by Rev. F. M. Houser.

Miss Cora May Coon and Mr. Homer E. Barnthouse of Morral were married at the home of the bride's parents, Sunday, Rev. F. M. Houser officiating.

MISS CARRIE E DRAKE AND MR. SIMEON BAKER

Young People Married at Home of Rev. J. A. Sutton.

Miss Carrie E. Drake of Marion and Mr. Simeon W. Baker of near Morral were married at the home of Rev. J. A. Sutton at La Rue, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. They will make their home near Morral.

MISS CLARA LINSTEDT AND MR. CARL SMOTHERS

Marriage at Emanuel Lutheran Parsonage.

Miss Clara Linsted and Mr. Carl W. Smothers, both of this city, were married at 8 o'clock Sunday morning by Rev. E. F. W. Stellhorn, pastor of the Emanuel Lutheran church, at his home on Cherry street. They will reside here.

MISS ALICE MOON AND MR. CHARLES COOKSTON

Young People Are Married at Cochranton.

Miss Alice Moon and Mr. Charles W. Cookston of Cochranton, who figured in an exciting runaway while returning home from this city, last week, were married Christmas day at Cochranton, Rev. C. D Yoder officiating. They will make their home at Cochranton

MISS ESTELLA S. WILSON AND MR. GUY V. DICKEY

Marriage at the Home of the Bride's Parents.

Miss Estella S. Wilson of this city and Mr. Guy V. Dickey of Elwood City, Pennsylvania, were married at 7:30 o'clock Monday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C P Wilson of Cleveland avenue. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M R Quackenbush of Plain City, Iowa, and was witnessed by a company of thirty-five friends and relatives.

Miss Margaret Schrock and Mr Floyd Swisher were the attendants and a pretty wedding march was played by Miss Amber Price. Following the ceremony an excellent wedding dinner was served.

The Wilson home was beautifully decorated for the occasion with palms and evergreen.

The groom is employed as a steelworker at Elwood City and the happy couple will leave Wednesday for their future home in that city.

UNEXPECTED DEATH OF AN AGED WOMAN

Mrs. Samuel Stiffler Is Found Dead Tuesday Morning.

Rising at 6 o'clock Tuesday, Samuel Stiffler of Agosta found that he had been sleeping beside the corpse of his wife several hours

At 1 o'clock Mrs Stiffler, who had been subject to epileptic attacks, suffered a severe attack and it is thought that she died shortly afterward. When Dr. J. E Holmes was called, he stated that Mrs. Stiffler must have been dead five hours when found.

Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. Stiffler and members of their family enjoyed a big Christmas dinner and Mrs. Stiffler, who was seventy-five years old, seemed to be in unusual good health aside from her affliction.

A husband and five children survive, the latter being Mrs. Clayton Daniels, Simeon, Charles and George Stiffler, and a son in the West.

The funeral was conducted from the late home, Thursday morning.

CHRISTMAS EXERCISES

Children Receive Presents in Various Churches.

CHRISTMAS TREES AND DECORATIONS

The Day Is Very Nicely and Appropriately Observed in Nearly All of the Churches—Sunday-School Observances—Children at Waddel Home Are Remembered.

The annual Christmas services were held at the Evangelical German Salem's church Sunday evening and were largely attended. Rev. Joseph Reinicke filled the pulpit, taking his text from Luke 2:10, the theme being, "The Angels Glad Tidings of Joy." The Christmas celebration was held Monday evening when the members of the Sunday-school rendered a very entertaining program of recitations and musical selections. From a beautifully lighted Christmas tree, each of the children was presented a gift and a box of candy.

The members of the Sunday-school of St. Paul's Episcopal church observed Christmas at the church Saturday evening. The church was well filled and each of the members of the school brought a gift for a box to be sent to the Waddel Children's home. Following a program rendered by the children presents were distributed from a Christmas tree.

Christmas was fittingly celebrated by the members of the Sunday-school of the Reformed church Sunday evening The exercises were held under the auspices of the juniors and seniors and the program including twenty-one numbers consisted of recitations and special music while the members of the primary department rendered several songs. The church was very handsomely decorated with flowers and plants while a large star illuminated with electric lights was suspended in the front of the church. Boxes of candy in the shape of stars were distributed among the members.

No Christmas exercises were held at the Central Christian church, but the children were treated Sunday morning. Rally day exercises were held a short time ago, and it was therefore decided that no children's exercises would be held on this occasion

The children were treated and there was a Christmas tree at the First Baptist church, Sunday evening. The attendance was large.

The Christmas exercises of the Free Baptist church were held Saturday evening. The Sunday-school rendered an entertaining program of songs and recitations. The children were treated

Christmas was beautifully observed at St. Mary's church. The musical program was under the direction of Robert Ramroth and the singing of the masses was exceptionally pleasing, the large choir having rehearsed several weeks. With the observance of Christmas the advent season practically closes. All of the services were largely attended by members of the parish.

The Christmas entertainment of the First Presbyterian Sunday-school will be given this evening at the church. There will be songs, recitations, and other exercises, and candy will be distributed by a Santa Claus. Sunday evening, a nice congregation at the First Presbyterian church was addressed by Miss E. Stafford Miller, the well-known Australian evangelist, who is visiting here

Monday evening, the Christmas entertainment of Wesley M. E. Sunday-school was enjoyed by a congregation that fairly packed the church. The program consisted of songs and recitations and was rendered very creditably It was in charge of T. J. Spragg, superintendent of the school. A treat of candy and oranges was distributed among the children.

At the Christmas entertainment of the Evangelical Lutheran Sunday-school given at the church on south State street the school presented George Schoenlaub, the retiring superintendent, with a handsome rocking chair. The pastor, Rev. E. F. W. Stellhorn, received a purse of $15 Mr. Schoenlaub, after having served for over ten years as superintendent, will retire next Sunday. The entertainment given by the school consisted chiefly of music and songs. The children were treated to candy and oranges. There was also a Christmas tree. In the annual offering for the Lutheran Orphans' home at Richmond, Virginia, the Sunday-school gave $60 and the congregation $30.

The children of the Epworth M. E. Sunday-school and the members of the Choral union gave a very pleasing entertainment at the church Sunday evening. The program was chiefly musical and all of the numbers were given in a very creditable manner. The children were treated to sacks of candy and nuts. A report was made on the contributions of money and provisions made by the Sunday-school for the poor of the city. The money amounted to $83 and the provisions were valued at $25.

The Christmas entertainment of the First Christian Sunday-school was given, Saturday night, at the church on north Main street. A large congregation enjoyed the program, which consisted of music, recitations, and dialogues. Candy and fruit were distributed to the children by a Santa Claus.

In celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Christ, the members of the church and Sunday-school department of the German M. E. church held pleasing exercises Sunday evening. A program of recitations was rendered and also several numbers by the male quartet and mixed choir. The children of the infant class figured prominently in the program. A Christmas tree was enjoyed by all present and each of the children received a nice box of candy. A nice collection was taken for the benefit of the children's home at Berea.

Chanukah or the Feast of Lights was observed by the Jewish people at their quarters in the Masonic Temple Sunday evening. Those who participated in the program were Misses Jessie and Gertrude Kleinmaier, Dorothy Strelitz, Dorothy Jacobs, Rosalie Oppenheimer and Louis Oppenheimer, Gardner Jacobs, Henry Katz, Bertram Hirsch and Bertram Kleinmaier. Following the program a social time was enjoyed and refreshments were served. Each of the children of the Sunday-school received a nice present.

There was a large attendance at the annual Christmas celebration at the Calvary Evangelical church Sunday evening. The decorations consisted of cut flowers, plants and wreathes of holly. During the evening an interesting program was rendered, there being twelve numbers by the members of the primary department. All of the members of the Sunday-school received a nice treat.

The Expulsion of Senators.

A part of the penalty for the offense Senator Burton of Kansas has been found guilty of is that the defendant shall be disqualified forever from holding any office of trust, honor, or profit under the United States. It has been the general impression that if the supreme court, to which the senator has appealed, shall refuse to reverse the trial court, its sentence will automatically remove him from the senate. Senators Spooner and Bailey, both of whom stand high as expounders of the constitution, deny it.

They contend that it is the right of the senate to determine whether or not a man is entitled to a seat, and that it is not the right of any court. They say that the statute referred to cannot operate to vacate the seat of a senator or representative, for the constitution has made each body the sole judge of the election, qualification, and return of its members. Therefore, if the verdict in Senator Burton's case shall be sustained, he will remain a senator until he resigns or is expelled.

Senators say it is their prerogative to determine whether a senator is guilty or not, and that they cannot afford to surrender the prerogative. They say that if a court had the right to convict a senator here and there and practically remove him from the senate there might be times when there would be danger to that body.

Presumably this senatorial jealousy about prerogative will have no harmful consequences. If a senator who has been sent to the penitentiary does not resign, there will always be a two-thirds vote for his expulsion. Senator Bailey can imagine instances where a senator should be expelled even when acquitted. He says he would vote unhesitatingly for the expulsion of a man who escaped indictment by pleading the statute of limitations.

The senator from Texas is correct in his statement that when a senator "finds himself compelled by a sense of delicacy toward his associates"—because he is under indictment—"to absent himself," he ought to resign and give his people a chance to fill his place while the case against him proceeds. Undoubtedly that is what Senator Burton and other indicted congressmen should have done, instead of hanging on to office while awaiting the slow processes of the courts

Senator Bailey says: "We have fallen to the point that even in the common playhouses of the country, where cheap playwriters stage cheap plays the audience applauds when senators are described as grafters." Perhaps the senate would not be humiliated thus if it were to expel promptly senators who do not resign when grave charges are preferred against them.—Washington Post.

New Japanese-Chinese Agreement

Recently a newspaper dispatch from the Far East brought the astonishing report that China had refused to transfer to Japan the concessions in Manchuria that had been made to Russia It was asserted hat China had resumed possession of the Liao-Tung peninula, had taken over the railway running north which had been captured from the Russians,, and that, in fact, all Japan had won by the war was the ejection of Russia and the protectorate of Korea.

Yesterday a very different story was received by cable at the state department at Washington from official sources. A treaty had just been signed at Peking which confirmed to Japan all it had won in the war. The lease of the Liao-Tung peninsula was confirmed, including Port Arthur and Dalny. Japan is given control of the railway running north from Port Arthur as far as Chang-Chin, where it connects with the Russian part of the Manchurian line running north and south. This is strictly according to the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan.

But Japan gets more. China gives it the right to construct a railway from Antung, on the Yalu river, to Mukden, the ancient capital of Manchuria, which is on the line of railway now in the possession of Japan. This will give Japan military and commercial connection between Korea and the Liao-Tung peninsula, a fact of great value.

Of more importance yet to the world in general is the pledge of China to open to the world's commerce and trade sixteen of the principal ports and cities in Manchuria, including Harbin, which has been the Russian capital of Manchuria. This is rightly regarded at Washington as the triumph of the United States' struggle for the "open door" in Manchuria a victory of prospective enormous importance to American trade.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Senate and President.

The reports that the senate is preparing for hostilities with the president are so numerous and supported by such credible evidence that the public must sit up and take notice.

The causes and results of a rupture between the senators and the administration will be of great moment to the eighty million people who pay for federal government and benefit or suffer by its quality. They have known for a year that a large number of senators are opposed to the railroad rate regulation advocated by Theodore Roosevelt. They know that many senators are opposed to the application of the civil service principle to postmasters and consuls. They know that the president has aroused senatorial hostility by declining to subordinate public service to party organization. They know, in short, that the president has enemies among the senators because he has not exploited the public for selfish or dishonest purposes. Even if it does not come into the open, the senate can postpone rate regulation and civil service extension until next fall.

But before they do either of these things let the senators refresh their memories, let them ponder the amazing multiplication of independent thinkers and voters; let the Republicans, particularly those from the Middle West, consider whether they are representing the rank and file of their party. The public will not be put off by Panama investigations and Santo Domingo debates. There are seven and one-half million men who voted for Theodore Roosevelt and will examine closely the merits of any issue between the senators and the president.—Cleveland Leader.

HELEN'S BROTHER.

Any one would have looked twice at the girl who was coming through the big gates of the railway station together with several hundred other people who had just got off a train from the West. She was a symphony in golden brown and from her hat to the hem of her smart tailor skirt and including the suit case she carried she matched to the hair's-breadth of a shade. Moreover, her eyes matched her clothes and she was pink and white and rather excited.

Once apart from the crowd she hesitated a moment, her eyes sweeping the bystanders. Suddenly she caught the glance of a good-looking young man who wore a violent crimson tie and button shoes, and who was most patiently waiting. She beamed so relievedly that he unconsciously stepped forward as she fluttered down upon him.

"Oh," cried the girl in brown, "I just knew it was you the instant I saw you! Helen said when she wrote to tell me why she couldn't meet me that she'd send her brother Dick. She's told me so much about you. And she said I couldn't help knowing you because you wore such dreadful ties. I beg your pardon; of course, your ties aren't at all dreadful, but red, you know——"

"Oh, don't mention it!" begged the young man as she struggled in embarrassment. "I'm always getting gured about my neckwear! But——"

"How is Helen?" cried the girl in brown. "I'm just crazy to see the dear thing. Just think! We haven't set eyes on each other since we were graduated last June! I think it was perfectly lovely of her to invite me in to spend the holidays and she's planned so many delightful things to do. And isn't it fine that you could be here, too? Actually, Helen sung the praises of her brother so much at school that we girls used to get tired of you. That is—I mean—not of you, of course, because we didn't know you—but of hearing about you. That sounds impolite, I know, but I don't mean——"

"Oh, I understand!" said the young man, hastily. He seemed fascinated, but uncomfortable.

"Don't you think we'd better be starting?" asked the girl in brown with an excited little dance step and a lift of her pretty eyebrows.

The young man picked up the suit case perforce and opened his mouth, but she broke in again as they began edging their way to the stairs.

"I'm so glad you are a Harvard man," she burst out. "Because nearly all the men I know are and it makes us just about the same as acquainted, doesn't it? Helen said so. I'm so glad! Don't you like to dance?"

"I should say so!" agreed the young man, who was making no particular haste to reach the stairs. "I wish, though——"

"Oh, I know," said the girl in brown. "When a man dances he is bored to death with invitations because so many are sulky and lazy and won't and just spoil a party. Does Helen go to a lot of dances since she has had her coming-out party? I expect she is a tremendous belle, because she is such a stunning girl. I hope you won't be bored to death at having me on your hands the next two weeks It was awfully good of you to tell Helen you'd like to give me a jolly time. I don't want you to feel you have to neglect any one else—your old friends, you know—just to be polite to me, because I shan't mind it a bit and you must have lots of engagements of your own."

"Not at all! Not at all!" said the young man, hastily, with a sigh that seemed a combination of despairing admiration and hopelessness. "I should be more than delighted—"

"Is that suitcase heavy?" asked the girl in brown with pretty anxiety as the young man lagged up the staircase. "I'm so sorry! But you see what I'm going to give Helen for a present is in there and it's weighty. Oh, are you all well again? So stupid for me to forget about that broken collarbone. Isn't football just awful? But it's grand to see them tear down the field—oh, how I wish I'd seen you make that play! Why, the newspapers—"

"Oh, say, now," protested the young man, looking wildly unhappy and balking at the street door of the station.

"Don't be so modest!" said the girl in brown, dimpling. "Where do we go now? Can we get a street car or must we take a cab? If it's a cab don't get one with a bony horse, because I'm always so sorry for the poor things I don't enjoy my ride a bit! Do you suppose Helen—"

The young man shook his shoulders like a water spaniel ready for a plunge, but just then a tall girl in blue dashed into the station and with a cry of "Mabel!" fell on the neck of the pretty girl in brown. Then she turned inquiringly toward the good-looking young man, whose face was the color of his tie.

The girl in golden brown looked the picture of bewilderment. "What's the matter, Helen?" she asked. "Don't you know your own brother?"

"He's not my brother!" cried Helen in accents of frigid amazement "How dare he?"

"I never said I was anybody's brother!" cried the unhappy young man. "I was just waiting for my train when this young lady—"

But the girl in brown with one agonized shriek grabbed her suitcase and Helen, and the two fled out to the street.

The young man mopped his forehead and ran for his train.—Chicago News.

CONSCIENCE BOTHERS HIM

He Buys Scalper's Ticket Ten Years Ago.

WANTS TO MAKE GOOD A LOSS TO COMPANY

Railroad Company Refuses To Take Money and Is Willing To Call the Account Square—Car of Horses Is Refused by Railroad—Other Railroad Notes of Interest.

Ten years ago a man bought a cheap rate scalper's ticket in this city and traveled from here to Toledo and return. The Hocking Valley Railroad company, on which road he had ridden, has received a letter from the man, whose name is withheld, but who is desirous of contributing to the conscience fund. The letter has been answered to the effect that the company does not want his money and is willing to call the account square.

The letter is dated at Chicago, and is in part as follows:

"This communication is, doubtless, out of the ordinary, but nevertheless, of direct importance to my spiritual welfare and the salvation of my soul, for the bible requires us to make, as far as possible, all wrongs right, to get to heaven and escape that awful and everlasting torment in the confines of eternal damnation."

The writer then explains about purchasing the ticket here and asks: "Do I owe the company anything, and how much and where payable? All for Christ's sake. Yours truly, etc."

The order recently issued by the officials of the Hocking Valley in regard to stock not being accepted from other roads unless the same had been properly fed and watered within the twenty-eight hours previous to the transfer, is being rigidly enforced by the Hocking Valley in this city.

Saturday evening, a car of horses was transferred from the Erie to the Hocking Valley, but was refused by the latter company for the reason that the time expired on the car at 12 o'clock and the Hocking Valley officials demanded that the horses be watered and fed. The Erie then requested the use of the Hocking stock yards for watering. While the horses were being watered, two were found to be quite sick and one died later.

The Erie took charge of the dead horse and the car was taken to Columbus over the Hocking.

A bad freight wreck occurred on the Cincinnati division of the Erie in south Marion, Sunday evening. By a car on train No. 71 leaving the track several cars were piled up and a car loaded with brick was turned on its side.

Erie train No. 10 was delayed about three hours until the wrecking crew could come down from Galion and clear the track.

A slight wreck occurred in the Erie yards, Sunday evening, due to a broken rail. Several pairs of trucks left the track, but no serious damage was done.

DEATH COMES TO A YOUNG MOTHER

Mrs. George Montgomery Dies Saturday Afternoon.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Elnora Montgomery, aged twenty-two years, wife of George Montgomery, was conducted from the late home, No. 439 south Pearl street, Christmas day at 11 o'clock. Rev. D. H. Bailey officiated.

Mrs. Montgomery died of peritonitis, late Saturday afternoon. Her death is attributed indirectly to the birth of a babe now two weeks old. The babe, another child and the father and husband survive.

The remains were interred in the Pleasant Hill cemetery.

It sometimes happens that the man who considers his wife one in a thousand imagines her mother is the other nine hundred and ninety-nine. —Chicago News.

A married woman never thinks of allowing her husband to order her dinner in a restaurant.

NELSON'S.

Come Any Evening This Week.

If Santa Claus brought any article from Nelson's that you wish to exchange have engraved or altered in any way—bring it in this week.

Store will be open each evening this year.

NELSON SONS.

DOES THIS SUIT YOU?

Flocken's Drug Store, the enterprising Druggists of Marion, are having such a large run on "HINDIPO," the new Kidney Cure and Nerve Tonic, and hear it so highly praised that they now offer to guarantee it in every case to cure all forms of Kidney Troubles and Nervous Disorders.

They pay for it if it does not give you entire satisfaction.

If you use it, it is their risk, not yours. A 50-cent box sent by mail under positive guarantee.

NewspaperARCHIVE®